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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Are U. S. Prisons Luxurious?

Many Nations Oppose the Jews

Germany Is in World Court

NRA Chief Backs Swope Plan

British Labor Thanks America

Cave Woman Had Best Dress

JOHN C. ANDERSON, Chief Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court, comes out for better law observance, with punishment instead of reward for law-breakers. He condemns the citizen who violates traffic laws and patronizes bootleggers for thereby unconsciously destroying aversion to lawlessness in himself. Justice Anderson finds inmates of most jails and prisons possessing more comforts and luxuries than the average farmer and laboring man. Most criminals, doing less work than free men, are far better cared for when in prison than when at large. What the jurist is crying out for is a more discriminating justice—And his cry may reecho in many a favorable response.

¶ Many nations witness agitations against the Jewish race. In Palestine a fresh Arab outbreak against Jewish immigration on "Balfour Day" is broken up by a low-flying airplane threatening machine gun bullets. Ammon, Transjordania and Iraq register similar opposition. Gen. Jan Smuts warns against anti-Jewish agitation in South Africa. Vienna's semiofficial Reichspost significantly declares the Nazis did not invent anti-Semitism and that it is not inconsistent with Austrian patriotism. The Jewish Ullstein family retires from control of one of Germany's largest publishing houses. But the World Jewish Conference brings a cheering note—An executive committee will alleviate suffering of 65,000 Jewish refugees from Germany.

¶ France sees Maxim Litvinoff, applying late, forced to sail for Washington in the royal suite of the Berengaria. Konstantin Umansky, press agent to Moscow's plain Commissar for Foreign Affairs, hopes Washington can be persuaded to recognize Soviet Russia in the sixteenth year of its existence, but remembers that after the Declaration of Independence imperial Russia was exactly twice that long in recognizing the too democratic United States—Russia hopes America, not inclined to revenge, will be satisfied with a mere half pound of flesh.

¶ Germany informs the Monitor that it has not turned its back on the World Court. Withdrawal of two cases at The Hague when Germany withdrew from the League of Nations is now explained as not having the meaning that was assumed. Europe and America are glad that the Reich is not cutting itself off from all world machinery—The outlook for an international understanding with Germany is brightened.

¶ President Roosevelt is confronted with the problem of turning control of industry back to industry itself when NRA gets it organized. The plan proposed by Gerard Swope, head of the General Electric, gets wide and favorable discussion and is given approval by General Johnson, Recovery Administrator, and Henry I. Harriman, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, which body would take in the new structure. Final veto power would remain in President Roosevelt. The idea is discovered not to be new. A big question arises—How would Labor fare under this deal?

¶ The British Trade Union Congress congratulates President Roosevelt on reducing hours without reducing wages. The American recovery program stimulates England's labor leaders to seek new reforms. Child labor under 14 has disappeared, labor of both sexes between 14 and 18 is restricted, as is women's labor. The general working week is now 48 hours, but Imperial Chemicals, Ltd., and other large employers are shortening experimentally—What British Labor seeks is a 40-hour stunt between Sundays.

¶ Cuba appears on the eve of replacing President Ramon Grau San Martin with Col. Carlos Mendieta, head of the Nationalist Party. Col. Fulgencio Batista, commander-in-chief of the army, has transferred his favor. Colonel Mendieta hesitates since; if he goes in now as Provisional President, he is legally eliminated from running for the Presidency next year. This difficulty is being worked on. Cuba shows definite progress—It is about to take a new step in peace and without outside intervention or threat.

¶ Modern woman may presently drape herself in the wool the cave woman wore. This is "kemp," the outer wool of sheep, which growers have been breeding out for centuries because it was "dead" and would not take dyes. Massachusetts Institute of Technology discovers that kemp is wholly alive, smoother and more resistant to cold than inner wool, and that it dyes perfectly when the air is ironed out. Sheepmen will reverse their processes and milady will take hope—In 100 years or so she may regain the perfect drygoods of those savage sisters of the cave.

Machine Gun Sales To Public to Cease

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 2

AN AGREEMENT by machine gun manufacturers not to sell arms outside the Government without official permission was handed to President Roosevelt today by Senator Copeland of New York, chairman of the Senate committee investigating racketeering.

Under the agreement with the President, manufacturers will sell machine guns only to federal, state and municipal authorities and will obtain permission from the Department of Justice for any other sales.

German Relief Helped by Frugal Sunday Dinners

Housewives Accept Menu Suggested by Ministry of Propaganda

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Housewives wishing to impress their friends with the excellence of their cooking will certainly not invite them for dinner on the first Sunday of any month during the present winter season. Nor will the German who wishes to give his foreign friends a taste of a good Hotel Bristol or Kempinski lunch do so on that day.

For on each first Sunday the dinner must only consist of an "Eintopfgericht," a one-course meal costing only 50 pfennig—12 cents at standard dollar rates. The money which would otherwise have been spent on the dinner is to be given to help the Government's winter relief scheme.

The dinners in the different households did not vary much in content. Most families appear to have followed the suggestions made by the Ministry of Propaganda as to what could best be prepared for the sum prescribed. Some had a simple meat stew or meat and beans while others became vegetarians and had a vegetable soup followed by an omelette.

In hotels and restaurants it was only this simple kind of meal which could be obtained up to 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

In each case, the proprietor, if he so desired, might make a present of a fine meal to his guests, but he was not allowed to deduct from the price charged to the customer more than 60 pfennig or one mark, according to the agreement previously made with the Government.

The guest, on the other hand, had to pay for his simple meal the usual price of an average midday meal in such restaurants. The difference between the amount paid by the guest and that which the proprietor could deduct was given to the winter relief scheme.

People who wish to be free from door-to-door collections must be able to show that they have made the other "voluntary" contributions asked by the Government. If they are salaried employees or wage-earners they must be able to prove that they have contributed the necessary percentage of their salaries or wages during the period, October to March. If they are retail traders, they must have made adequate contributions to the fund for helping German trade and industry.

Wiggin Exposé Showing Banks Error of Ways

First National, New York Divorces Affiliate—Pecora Pleased

New Deals Described

Chase Bank Head Sold Transit Stock When Director Just Before Dividend Passing

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—New evidence of extraordinary Wall Street financial methods, together with indications that these methods are gradually being abandoned under the relentless pounding of the current Senate Banking Committee's sensational exposé, were given simultaneously here today.

The high light of the day's continued interrogation of Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, former head of the Chase National Bank, was the discovery that he had sold out his shares of Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit stock a few days before the company decided to pass a dividend, June 20, 1932, and that Mr. Gerhard M. Dahl, executive of the company, had similarly disposed of a large quantity of shares before the stock crashed. When Mr. Wiggin sold he was chairman of the BMT's Finance Committee and received a salary of $20,000 as a director. Five days after the Wiggin-Dahl sale at 25 the price of BMT common stock had sold as low as 11⅛.

Mr. Pecora insisted that these high BMT executives had used their inside knowledge to unload stocks. Mr Wiggin, however, asserted that despite his chairmanship he had "had no inside information." In any event, the two men were in a far more comfortable position after the slump than the unfortunate outside public when the price collapsed to less than half its former value.

Bank Divorces Affiliate

Senator Duncan U. Fletcher (D.) of Florida, chairman of the committee, received a telegram at the close of the morning's hearings to the effect that the First National Bank of New York had just separated itself from its affiliate, the First Security Company formed in 1908.

Announcing the telegram with gratification, Senator Fletcher pointed out that it marks the gradual progress of reform in American financial practice, which the committee seeks to stimulate. From the outset, the committee hearings have centered on this objective. Congress has already made bank ownership of affiliates engaged in "playing the market" illegal, and it is hoped that bank officials will likewise soon be restrained from outside activities of similar nature.

The Wiggin-Dahl episode, revealed today, gave an extraordinarily graphic illustration of the extent to which a high bank official had been engaged in personal market dealings. It overshadowed additional evidence put in the record this morning that Mr. Wiggin and his three personally owned investment corporations received income averaging close to $1,730,000 annually for the five years 1928-1932 in-

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Swope's New Industrial Plan Has Full Favor of Government

Intent Is Said to Impress on People That Socialistic State Is Not Goal of NRA, but Self-Government for All Business

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—To reassure American business that it is not going to be taken over lock, stock and barrel by the Federal Government seems to be the purpose behind the Swope plan for the evolution of the NRA.

This was the one definite conclusion which evolved here today out of the startling proposal for the evolution of the NRA into a self-controlled industrial organization subject only to government veto.

The Administration's hand in the plan was seen as a result of the prompt support which Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA chief, threw behind it of the fact that it was evolved through weeks of consultation between General Johnson, Mr. Swope and Mr. Henry I. Harriman, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and of unconfirmed reports that the White House had been instrumental in its preparation.

Two factors have manifestly brought the Administration to the point where it is ready to consider a proposal for turning control of industry back to its own leaders, subject to due safeguards and similar allowances for labor, and always with government veto standing as an ultimate check.

First, are the fears and charges of "socialism" which have increasingly alienated business from cooperation with the recovery drive and began to slow its progress down alarmingly. Second, is the announced intention of the Republican Party to base its attack in the coming political campaign on alleged "Socialism" in the New Deal.

By permitting a proposal, which obviously provides for less direct and constant government intervention in business than the present NRA set up, to go out of the NRA with implied Administration approval at one and the same time clears the Administration from the charge that it is headed toward complete government control of industry and takes the ground out from under the Republican line of attack.

By doing it the Administration hopes to regain the support of industry which it had at the beginning of the NRA and has only recently begun to lose to any significant extent. Incidentally the move is also expected to answer the charge that the NRA is completely dominated by labor—a charge which has been highly instrumental in the development of opposition in conservative circles throughout the country.

The situation immediately raises the question, however, of whether the Administration can reattract industry to its recovery drive without losing the almost unanimous support of labor which it has been enjoying.

For the moment labor representatives in the NRA are undisturbed by the proposal. Dr. Leo Wolman, chairman of the NRA's Labor Advisory Board, characterized it as an "hypothetical theory in a vacuum"

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Big Responsibility To Rest on Next Mayor of Boston

Clean-Up of Crime Conditions Calls for Honesty, Courage and Initiative

This is the last of three articles discussing the real issues in the mayoralty campaign.

Boston must have a mayor who will stick unswervingly to the text of law and order.

With the nation integrating all its governmental agencies, municipal, state and federal, for an intense bombardment of rackets and crime, Boston requires an administration capable of fitting into the strategy of this long-awaited offensive.

Boston cannot be lawless or indifferent to this "clean-up" drive. It is going to be called on to contribute its share to wiping out crime in the Commonwealth, for the purging of Massachusetts is just what is contemplated by Atty.-Gen. Joseph B. Warner and the special crime commission appointed by Gov. Joseph B. Ely.

The next Mayor of Boston cannot escape great responsibility in this drive. Boston is the center of the web of underworld enterprise; the wires are pulled there; the generalissimos of crime make their headquarters there. If Boston is to help destroy this web, it is important that the electorate select a man against whom no logical innuendo of corruption or collusion with criminals has been breathed.

Facilitate Investigation

Revelations of wholesale jury bribing, though directly related to Suffolk County, might involve Boston lawyers and politicians; consequently there is little doubt that a fearless, impeccable mayor could facilitate any investigation to be conducted in that direction. By the same token a merely political mayor might be able to impede the wheels of justice.

And so in the case of the Federal National Bank, which Mr. Joseph F. O'Connell has chosen to make an issue. Investigations of this institution, which probably will have lost more than half the depositors' money by the time the last mortgage is liquidated, may tear up some of the taproots of Boston business and political landmarks. Certainly it is desirable to conduct these investigations under the shadow of an uncorruptible mayor.

Another logical issue in this campaign is to avoid the financial dictator as well as the political boss.

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Prison Luxuries Encourage Crime To Alabama Judge

Accommodations Are Better Than Farmers and Laborers Have at Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A two-fold program for the prevention of crime, a higher principle and more unselfish attitude toward all existing laws by the average American citizen, and the punishment rather than the reward of the guilty—was advocated by Chief Justice John C. Anderson of the Alabama Supreme Court, in an address before the Kiwanis Club here.

"I am not as pessimistic on lawless conditions as some, but it must be conceded that we have many laws that are generally disregarded," Judge Anderson said. "The man who steps his car up to 60 miles an hour when no traffic officer is near, or who joins the list of regular patrons on some bootlegger's list, is unconsciously destroying within himself something of that inbred aversion to all lawlessness.

"It may surprise some to know that prisoners in many jails and penitentiaries are better provided with comforts and luxuries than is the average small farmer and laboring man. Electric lights, clean, comfortable quarters, running water, modern bathtubs, wholesome food, radios, libraries, amusement grounds, ball parks and talking pictures are some of the items provided for the prisoners of Alabama, for example.

"In other words, the inmates of Kilby prison, in Montgomery, do not have to work as hard as the average farm hand and enjoy many comforts and luxuries that they never knew at home. When convicts are better cared for during their periods of 'punishment' than they were when at large, and enjoy luxuries not shared by the law-abiding working classes, is it any wonder that some find nothing in their punishment to deter them from further violations?

"I am not opposed to such prison reform and regulation as may be essential to the health and well-being of this unfortunate class. But I can see no justification or reason in placing them above the hard-working, law-abiding citizen on the outside, or in making them financial burdens on the State when gainful and self-sustaining labor might be required of them."

State Official Presents Opposing Point of View

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Alabama and other states cannot escape their duty to reform and recreate those men and women who have been convicted of crime, Mr. William F. Feagin, president of the state board of administration, declared in commenting on a recent address of Judge Anderson, Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, in which the latter advocated more severe punishment for criminals.

"It must be admitted that prisoners should be kept busy," Mr. Feagin said. "If they were all sentenced to imprisonment for life and by no possibility would ever return to society, the lack of opportunity for productive labor on their part and the nondevelopment of these men in body, spirit and mind would not affect the public except in so far as its sensibilities might be aroused by the attitude of a government which ultimately reduced to insanity through idleness these derelicts of society.

"The humane thing to think about—the Christian thing—when a man or woman is admitted to prison is the future of that man or woman."

British Unions Put Roosevelt On a Pedestal

Trades Congress Sees in NRA What They Have Sought for Years

Parallel Is Unequal

Took English Labor 83 Years to Win Its Present, but Incomplete, Victory

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Current developments in the United States National Recovery movement have focused attention here upon similar achievements long in process of quiet evolution in Britain.

Enhancement of wages, reduction of labor hours and removal of bans upon collective bargaining, have been in the United Kingdom the slow and still far from completed outcome of many years of agitation in which British Trade Unions have played the leading rôle.

An act of the British Legislature in 1850 limited the factory day in the textile industry to between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. The "Factory and Workshops Acts" of 1867 and 1901 restricted the employment of children. An act of 1903 placed further restrictions upon unduly long hours of labor. Trade Board Acts of 1904 and 1918 set up representative bodies in the chief British industries, each with an official chairman, to fix minimum rates of wages and settle conditions under which work should be carried on.

These conditions vary in different industries. Speaking broadly it may be said that labor for children below the age of 14 has been prohibited; that hours for women and young persons of either sex between the ages of 14 and 18 are limited, and that in most trades a 48-hour week has been brought into operation.

Fought for Existence

The trade unions to whose efforts these ameliorations in the conditions for labor have been in large measure due, have themselves had a hard fight for existence. Until 1871 they were illegal.

So late as 1901, under what was known as the Taff Vale Judgment, they were made liable for the results of wrongful acts on the part of their members. This reduced their effectiveness as collective bargainers for labor until 1906. By that time 29 labor representatives had been elected to Parliament and the Government of the day decided to reverse the Taff Vale decision by setting the trade unions above the law as regards liability for damage caused by strikes. This was done by a law known as the "Trade Disputes Act 1906."

Legislation passed in 1913 laid down conditions under which trade unions might participate in politics. In 1927 a measure was passed declaring strikes against the state to be illegal, also limiting trade union ability to make levies upon members for the support of political funds.

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Navy Puts in Appeal For $77,000,000 More Of Public Works Fund

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—The Public Works Administration was today considering another naval request for funds, this time for $77,000,000, to be devoted to modernizing and reconditioning of the present fleet.

The plans were drafted by Admiral William H. Standley, chief of naval operations, and his staff, not, it was said, with a view to the greatest good to the navy, but to the quickest and greatest employment-giving projects.

Industries showing laggard recovery, such as the steel industry, were particularly considered in drafting the plans, it was explained at the Navy Department.

Though this objective was specified by the Public Works Administration, naval officials were not displeased, for they feel that work on the present fleet in way of remodeling and modernization is highly desirable, while new building is already under way through the $238,000,000 emergency appropriation of last spring.

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Things Present

Ask any business man. He will probably tell you that the perfect collection letter has yet to be written. Then invite his attention to a remarkable report in today's "Word a Day," on the Daily Features page.

What! Beauty in a coal pocket? See the Home Forum page.

The literary men of France have been searching out the most beautiful words in the language; and an interesting editorial ("Some Beautiful Words") comments on the quest.

Will every budding writer please read "To Those Who Wish to Write" on the Young Folks' page? It is a letter from a former editor of the Atlantic Monthly to his niece.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," another article in the Leisure series, Hymnal Notes, more Vocations, and another Letter Puzzle.

Leader of Cuba's Nationalist Group

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Carlos Mendieta

HAVANA, Nov. 2 (AP)—All eyes were on Señor Carlos Mendieta today. Demands were renewed, as the labor situation continued tense, that the veteran Nationalist leader form a new government to supplant that of President Grau San Martin.

German Breach With Tribunal Is Denied at Hague

Polish Cases Taken From World Court for Technical Reasons, It Is Said

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

THE HAGUE, Nov. 2—The German Government has not turned its back upon the World Court, as has been generally concluded from the fact that just one week after withdrawal from the League of Nations, the Reich withdrew two pending court cases against Poland.

This interpretation of German action was given to The Christian Science Monitor correspondent today from one of the highest international legal authorities here.

In circles of international justice here it is pointed out that in withdrawing these two cases Germany has only taken a technical-step of procedure which, as such, is perfectly normal considering that, so far, in 1933 alone, there have been withdrawn, six other cases in which different other nations were involved.

Coincidence with the withdrawal of Germany from the League is explained here partly by technical reasons and only partly by interpretations which Germany gave to the new status which arose from its withdrawal from the League of Nations.

He explained furthermore that the German Government is anxious to remove any misunderstanding on this point and to point out that withdrawal of the so-called Prince von Pless case and the Polish agrarian reform case was not based on any political consideration whatever and does not imply a breach with the court.

The technical reason for withdrawing the case of Polish agrarian reform just one week after withdrawal from the League was said to be that exactly on Nov. 1 was the time limit for filing the German memorial. If Germany had not withdrawn the case before Nov. 1 it would have been in default as it had not yet completed its memorial. The other reason was that the two cases in question had been submitted, not by Germany acting as an independent government but in its capacity as a member of the Council of the League.

This is regarded here as a pivotal point. For in both cases Germany had relied on a clause in the minority treaties according to which Foland agrees that certain disputes between Poland and any member of the League Council can be submitted to the World Court for adjudication. Now, according to German interpretation, the German Government considered that after having given notice of withdrawal of membership in the League, they were no longer a member of the Council and that consequently no longer had the right to continue these cases before the court.

This standpoint, according to legal circles here, may be right or wrong, but the fact is that the German Government's representations here are understood to have been made in an effort to have the world understand that the Reich envisages no complete breach with the World Court and ultimate coöperation in the world machinery of international justice.

Berlin Denies Reich Has Left Hague Court

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Nov. 2—Germany's recent announcement that it is proceeding no further with two cases against Poland which it had filed in the World Court at The Hague should not be interpreted as meaning that Germany has left that institution, it is stated in informed circles here.

It is emphasized that the withdrawal of these cases was purely formal, following logically on Germany's leaving of the League of Nations.

It is also pointed out that Herr Walter Schuecking, German judge on the World Court, has not resigned, as he would naturally have done if Germany had withdrawn its signature to the court's statute.

France Weighs Steps to Block Arms in Reich

Refusal of United States to Continue Negotiations Alarms Paris

New Crisis Foreseen

Reich Election to Strengthen Hitler—French Boycott of German Goods Talked

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Nov. 2—The temporary withdrawal of the United States from active participation in efforts of the Disarmament Conference to frame an acceptable convention has seriously disturbed the French Government.

For more than two hours today M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, Minister of Foreign Affairs, conferred with Mr. Norman H. Davis, American Ambassador-at-Large, in an endeavor to save the Anglo-Franco-American "common front" which the French feel is threatened by the departure of the principal American delegate to the Geneva meeting.

Results of the conversaton, the Monitor learns on the highest authority, were definitely not reassuring to France. Mr. Paul-Boncour sought to obtain reaffirmation of American support for the French stand against any further concessions to Germany, while Mr. Davis maintained in effect that United States could do nor say no more until European powers had themselves solved the political tangle which caused the Reich's withdrawal from Geneva.

Serious Crisis Indicated

Although outwardly the situation with regard to the Disarmament Conference remains unchanged since Germany's sudden move, actually it is considered in French official circles to be drifting toward a more serious crisis.

Apprehension is expressed lest Chancellor Adolf Hitler take the obviously inevitable success of the plebiscite as authorization for the Reich to rearm, and Mr. Davis's departure, combined with the recent electoral setbacks of the Conservative elements in the British Government which were considered favorable to the French view, has revived France's fear of relative isolation opposite Germany.

France remains adamant, however, against rearmament of the Reich, and it is now officially admitted that there is talk in some circles of a "preventive war."

The Monitor is able to state on the highest authority, however, that the present government resolutely refuses to envisage such a suggestion and considers such a backward step would be asolutely incompatible with a democratic régime.

Sanctions Considered

Furthermore it is clearly realized that for France to attack a nation which it has been instrumental in helping to disarm would be impossible to reconcile with the policy of international collaboration which the Daladier Cabinet followed and which the Sarraut Government intends to continue.

At the same time it is acknowledged that thought is being given to sanctions which might be applied in the event of German rearmament, and in particular the possibility is considered, the Monitor understands, of a sort of French boycott of German trade.

There would be no attempt at an economic blockade, of course, but France might simply close completely its tariff walls to German goods and seek to buy and sell the same articles elsewhere, for instance, in Russia, Britain and the United States.

While these are but distant prospects which the French themselves hope will not materialize, it is nevertheless regarded as significant that they are in the air.

Pan American Union Approves Hull's Trip

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—The decision of Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to visit various Latin-American countries, in connection with his participation in the seventh Pan - American conference, was warmly approved by the Pan American Union governing board, yesterday.

Commenting upon the trip, Dr. Adrian Recinos, Ambassador from Guatemala and vice-chairman of the board, declared that Mr. Hull's visit would result in a far closer rapprochement between the United States and all Latin America.

"Mr. Hull's participation in the Montevideo conference can be considered in advance an augury of the success of that international gathering in whose preparations the governing board of the Pan American Union has labored so enthusiastically," Dr. Recinos added.

The American delegation, headed by Mr. Hull, is scheduled to sail from New York Nov. 11. The conference convenes Dec. 3.

Rain Keeps Graf Aloft Above Its Home Port

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Ger., Nov. 2 (AP)—The Graf Zeppelin arrived here today, completing its homeward journey from the United States. It was forced to cruise over the air field for some time before landing, because of rain.

Latin America Tests Plans Of Economic Reconstruction

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Washington Government's bid for a more extensive network of commercial treaties with the Latin-American republics gathers fresh incentive from reports of southern trade conditions. Data supplied by the Pan American Union tend to confirm the opinion that the 1930-31-32 downward trend of Latin-American business has been stopped.

Latin America during those three years immediately following the world-wide economic upset, absorbed its full share of the blows dealt by the virtual wiping out of world trade. Empty government treasuries, disclosures of enormous national debts, spread of radical labor propaganda and the overthrow of dictatorships resulted in the most drastic methods for rehabilitation.

Most of these methods were of nationalistic character. Governments were guided by the idea that governmental supervision and control over all private industry was necessary. El Salvador, for example, established a Commission for the Defense of Coffee. The commission's duty was to place the production, cleaning and sale of coffee under the protection and supervision of the Government. The commission was also authorized to regulate and control the various steps between the production and sales, including the leasing and managing of cleaning plants, and the selling, through a central sales office with branches in the principal foreign markets.

The El Salvadorean Government did not stop there: a Bank of El Salvador was organized to finance the coffee operations of the commission. Funds were provided by the Government. How important this step was the fact that coffee ordinarily represents around 90 per cent of the nation's exports explains.

El Salvador's experiment set Mexico to devising a similar program. The Mexican Government established a National Economic Council made up of groups representing capital and labor. The council was to remain responsible to the Mexican President and to assist him with the drafting of plans for the economic control and development of the country. Today, it is understood that this same council may later receive constitutional powers for the direction and control of the whole economic structure of the Republic.

Of the many problems that have disturbed the entire group of Latin-American nations, during the interval between the world-wide crisis

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Serb Father 'Walks Round World' To Give His Nine Sons an Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia — Uncle Milovan Milikitch, a peasant from the little Serbian village of Slatina, says that in giving his nine sons an education he walked far enough to go clear around the world. And it took him 27 years to complete his task.

Now his boys include officers in the army, a priest, a lawyer, a forest expert, and civil servants, and all but one of them live in cities as "intellectuals."

Uncle Milovan enabled them to get through school by establishing them in a cheap room in town and carrying them provisions on his back every Sunday. Each time he took them enough bread, cheese, salted meat, fruit and beans to last a week. The boys lived mostly on cold food, varying their diet now and then with a savory bean stew, well flavored with garlic and peppers. In the summer they helped their father in the fields, and so well did this family coöperative do its work that the sons were all able to finish at high school and many of them superior schools without requiring their father to sell any property.

Besides making this trip of 18 miles each week Uncle Milovan developed his place into an ideal little farm, was largely instrumental in the building of a new village school, and is the main mover in the village coöperative and "reading room." He himself has finished only the fourth grade of school.

Scores of thousands of pupils in the Balkans are supported by parents who regularly bring them supplies from home. A surprisingly large number of them go for weeks at a time without warm food.

Labor Recovers Political Strength In English Towns

Better Housing Indorsed by Voters Instead of Reduced Taxation

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 2—Labor and Socialists have materially strengthened their position in the municipal government of 300 British towns outside of London, the result of whose annual elections were announced today.

These elections are for one-third of the seats in each municipal council. Seats contested this year are those of councillors elected in 1930, when Labor had a big setback, losing 76 seats to anti-Socialists out of 1200 then vacated.

Anti-Socialists on this occasion have thus been on the defensive, and so far they have more than lost all they had gained, though they remain in control in a great majority of the councils.

Labor when the present election started controlled 15 councils. It has retained all of these. It has also gained control in a number of councils where it was previously in the minority. These Labor gains include such important centers as Sheffield, Leeds, Norwich, Swansea, Barnsley, Wallsend, Barking, Willesden and Bootle, and the list is not yet complete.

Among the more prominent anti-Socialists defeated is Lady E. D. Simon, who has been for nine years a member of the Manchester City Council. Dr. J. W. Leach, Lord Mayor of Newcastle, and Mr. C. Howes, Mayor of Morecambe, also have been defeated. On the other hand, Alderman Herbert Smith, miners' leader, has been defeated, although Barnsley where he stood is among the centers where Labor has gained control.

The chief issue in the elections has been that of municipal expenditure, especially upon slum clearance and housing, where Labor has stood for expansion as against anti-Labor's cry for reduction in the burden of municipal taxation.

Monitor News Radiocasts

Monday—Tuesday	11:45 a. m. to 12:00 noon
Wednesday	12:00—12:15
Thursday—	11:45 a. m. to 12:00 noon
Friday Saturday	12:00—12:15

The evening radiocasts of Monitor news over WBZ and WBZA will continue at 5:15 o'clock as usual.

Labor Resents Swope Plan For NRA Successor

Labor's hurculean achievement of equality with capital through the NRA would be shattered at a single stroke by the proposed Swope Plan.

Thus local labor authorities stigmatize yesterday's proposal of Mr. Gerard Swope to supplant the NRA by a superorganization of employers, and leave labor to shift for itself.

"It is amazing," said Mr. Robert J. Watt today "that so soon after Uncle Sam had to establish a receivership for the old chaotic order of industry and finance, the same men ask to take over the ruptured economic machine again."

Labor would be forced back to begging and striking, it is claimed. Only a pretense of authority for labor, is provided in the plan, according to dispatches which described its provisions.

Servility would return to take the place of the uplift of equality, labor leaders maintain. They see the moral progress of countless numbers forced back into the fighting attitude of the helpless under-dog. No longer able to talk on equal terms with those who pay their wages, they would have once more to strike, or to accept the crumbs given to them by men who have proved themselves primarily selfish, they say.

The charge is made that business never meant to continue the improved status which the NRA has so suddenly brought to labor. That employer organizations have simply waited until the NRA has come into widespread disrepute before striking their blow.

Labor leaders say they will fight this or any other scheme that negatives progress. Turning the NRA over to employers would put a summary end to all the efforts to build up a self-respecting, orderly, well-organized class of workers.

It would shake the faith of laborers in their leaders. They would revolt and stop their dues. It would precipitate another long disintegration of the labor movement comparable to that of the twenties, authorities believe. All the hard-fought climb would have to be started over again.

More than that, they say. All the impact of the new deal has been to build up purchasing power. All the emphasis of the new economics has been upon the consumer. The collapse of the old order has forced the realization that men must be given enough to buy back what they produce.

Therefore, say these labor advocates, such a plan as that proposed by Mr. Swope would be denying the entire foundation on which the New Deal is struggling to establish itself.

It would put the greatest group of consumers back on the mercy of the employers, and such share of the profits as men, already held proven to be selfish in their motives, would deign to give them.

Not only that, they claim, but business would have reaped immense profits from the savings of industrial waste, through suspension of the anti-trust laws. Instead of this new increment of purchasing power going in proper balance to the consumers, there would be every opportunity under the Swope plan to let it fatten the pockets of industry—for another economic slaughter later on.

If this plan seems likely of adoption, labor warns that it will roll up its sleeves and throw all its weight into the balance against it. It does not propose to see progress, dearly bought, slip through its fingers into labor anarchy again.

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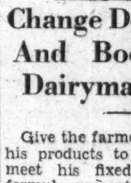
Boston Snapshots

Plenty of Time—To reach the Persian Art Exhibit in the Paine Furniture Company's building, it is necessary to walk over and among many luxurious Oriental carpets. The atmosphere of rich silence is a fitting preparation for the exhibit itself. Leading us from lanterns and mosaics to the beautiful manuscripts in which every character is a work of art in itself, Mr. Nachon H. Keljik explained the significance of these infinitely laborious works of the Persian craftsmen. These handworkers of the past centuries, he said, lived in their work. It actually expressed their life and thinking. Without thought of time or labor they worked year after year to express their highest concepts of perfection and beauty in whatever articles they were making. In teaching the Oriental the value of time, he pointed out, western civilization has dealt a staggering blow to true eastern art. The exhibit will be here for another 30 days, so there is still plenty of time to see it.

* * *

"All-Seeing" Talkies—For some time now "all-talking" movies have been with us—and now the day of "all-seeing" radio programs seems to be on the way. That there are still a good many waiting hours before this day actually dawns, however, is shown by the Sanabria demonstration at the R. H. White store this week. In company with a number of parcel-ladened shoppers we found a seat in the auditorium of this store, facing a promising-looking five-foot screen. Suddenly the lights went out and a loudspeaker voice announced that the program was coming from the millinery department below. It being already as gloomy as a photographic darkroom, the voice remarked, "I shall now ask the attendant to put out the lights." Then upon the screen flashed the visage of the announcer himself—as if seen through a picket fence from a rapidly passing car. The master of ceremonies, Ranny Weeks, introduced various radio and screen stars, one of whom sang "Who's Afraid of the Big, Bad Wolf." Then, perhaps as a foretaste of broadcast television practice in the future, models displayed hats, furs and what not, from the store itself. As the lights came on again there was a rush to the millinery department to see the broadcasting end of the next program.

* * *



Waters Recede—Like the old ports of southern England which find themselves far from sea, the Esplanade is now separated from the Charles River by a wide expanse of grass. In spite of the forlorn appearance of the ornamental railings offering protection today against nothing more than a lawn, it is already easy to appreciate the broad charm of the changed riverside. Following numerous pedestrians past a "No Trespassing" sign at the entrance of a pathway, we arrived at the new edge of the water. An expanse of still water always gives the impression of a smile, but when it is surrounded by the distant rumble of the city, and when a full moon is shining down through the smoke haze at the end of the day, this smile seems to be filled with a peculiar contentment. In the last glow of the sunset the mounds of fresh dirt, the bags of concrete and the half-finished island with two bridges reaching over to it, all assumed an air of promising romance. To thoroughly appreciate it we sat down on a hospitable bench while a shell skimmed by to the whispering sound of feathering oars. Voices raised in a search for a missing dog sounded musically in the distance. In the pause between the day's work and the evening's pleasure the city seems to take time to be peculiarly intimate, down by the river.

* * *

The Good Old Days—College alumni who still cling to the notion that freshman and sophomore combats should not be allowed to reach too pacific a stage may point with pride to "the good old days" once more. The "business end" of a tomahawk has just been discovered by ditch diggers on the Tufts campus outside the West Hall.

Change Dollar Value And Boost Prices, Dairyman Advocates

Give the farmer enough money for his products to pay his debts and meet his fixed charges was the formula presented to New England dairymen today for starting the world's stalled economic machine.

So much emphasis has been placed on "what caused the depression" that Mr. Fred H. Sexauer, president of the Dairymen's League, somewhat startled members of the New England Milk Producers' Association meeting at the Hotel Bradford with a reverse attack. Most of his answers applied to the query, "What causes prosperity?"

His emphatic reply—"a change in the gold value of the dollar to bring back levels of 1926"—is traced to a conversation Mr. Sexauer had 15 years ago with Dr. Joseph Warren of Cornell University. He quoted Dr. Warren as saying that after every war, "the average price level of commodities declined to a basis equal to or below pre-war prices and that the result of that decline brings on a severe panic or depression."

He pointed out that monetary reform, changing the gold value of the dollar, was one way to offset the effects of declining commodity prices.

"The problem now," he said, "is to raise the general prices of basic commodities to levels that will support the debts and living costs of the farmer. That, I believe, will bring prosperity back."

Wiggin Exposé Showing Banks Error of Ways

(Continued from Page 1)

clusive, and that his federal income taxes in the same years averaged about $458,000.

Mr. Wiggin in the summer of 1932 owned 26,000 shares of BMT common stock, he testified today. The big transit company had notes coming due, and it became evident to him, he said, that it would be very difficult for these notes to be refinanced with the prospect that dividends would be omitted. The BMT board was scheduled to meet June 20, 1932, to consider the dividend. Mr. Wiggin was a member of the board, as well as chairman of the key Finance Committee, receiving his salary of $20,000 for these offices in addition to the regular $200,000 stipend from the Chase Bank.

Mr. Pecora repeatedly demanded today how long before the June 20 meeting Mr. Wiggin knew the dividend would be omitted. He demanded if it were not a fact that as chairman of the Finance Committee and also head of the Chase Bank, which was interested in BMT financing, Mr. Wiggin would know before anyone else. In a low voice, Mr. Wiggin insisted that his sale of stock was taken on general knowledge and not on specific "inside" information.

The Shermar Corporation sold 26,000-odd shares June 1, and 8700 shares June 3, and 17,000 shares June 6 at prices averaging $24, Mr. Wiggin said. Mr. Dahl, chairman of the BMT board of directors, also had large numbers of BMT stock pledged with the Chase Bank as collateral, and of these 50,000 shares were sold by the bank June 4 and another 5000 June 6, at an average price of $24-$25.

This unloading by highly placed officials of the company just prior to the board meeting was immediately accompanied by a general drop in BMT stock prices. June 6 the high was 24¼ a share, the low 17⅛; June 7, 18¾ to 15¼; June 8, 15¼ to 11⅛, and June 9, 14¾ to 12. However, by the time this collapse in market values occurred, the two officials were well out of it.

"Didn't you know, by June 3, that the dividend would be passed June 20?" Mr Pecora demanded.

"I felt that it ought to be passed, unless they could refund their notes," Mr. Wiggin answered.

In a latter statement Mr. Wiggin said it was largely through his later financial efforts that a BMT foreclosure was prevented, and a default avoided.

The huge $33,900,000 syndicate or "pool" in Sinclair Oil stock formed Oct. 24, 1928, in which the Chase Securities Corporation, an affiliate of the Chase Bank, participated, came in for additional investigation today. This pool represented a classic instance of the kind of stock-market participation by banks through affiliates, which Congress hopes it has prevented once and for all through the new securities law.

Members of the big Wall Street pool were Blair & Co, brokers; Arthus W. Cutten, famous Wall Street "operator"; Harry F. Sinclair, executive of the oil company, and the Chase Securities Corporation. The latter transferred one-third of its quarter interest in the "pool" to Mr. Wiggin's personally owned Shermar Corporation.

The pool lasted 180 days and cleaned up $12,000,000; the profit to the Shermar-Wiggin corporation alone being $875,000. The pool closed April 16, 1929, or just a fortnight before Mr. Sinclair started serving his six-month jail sentence for tampering with a juror in a case growing out of the famous Teapot Dome lease.

Figures as to Mr. Wiggin's personal income, put in the record today, follow::

1928, $1,609,000; 1929, $1,563,000; 1930, $1,308,000; 1931, $860,807; 1932, $459,000; total (five years), $5,802,200.

In the same period Mr. Wiggin paid $1,365,234 federal income tax.

Mr. Wiggin's three investment corporations, the Shermar, Murlyn and Clingston companies, made additional total profits in the period of $2,798,786.

The three corporations paid $924,814 federal income tax in the five years.

Swope Plan Has Full Government Favor

(Continued from Page 1)

on the ground that the NRA could not be transformed into a self-controlled industrial organization. He differed with General Johnson on this point, the latter having declared yesterday that the powers given the President in the Recovery Act were sufficiently broad to permit such a revision of the NRA's structure.

In addition, any labor apprehension over the fact that the original text of the plan provided no compensation or adequate safeguard for labor was somewhat allayed by Mr. Swope who, in a later statement, said:

"There is nothing in my proposal intended to supplant NRA, or to set up any industrial self-discipline without governmental participation or to omit the organization of labor parallel with the organization of industry.

"There is no difference of opinion between the Recovery Administration and myself, and my temporary relief by another industrialist on the Advisory Board does not separate me from the NRA. I am still on the labor board of NRA and my services are at all times available to the administrator."

Although not specified in the original draft, the plan obviously implies the same right for labor to organize into a powerful, integrated national body as it provides for industry. In fact, a companion proposal of this kind is expected to come from labor sources shortly.

The scheme of organization also provides for continuation on the existing code authorities within industry on each one of which both labor, the consumers and the Government are represented. This, proponents of the plan contended, are as ample safeguards for labor and the public interest as could be achieved. They would be able to veto any action proposed by industry.

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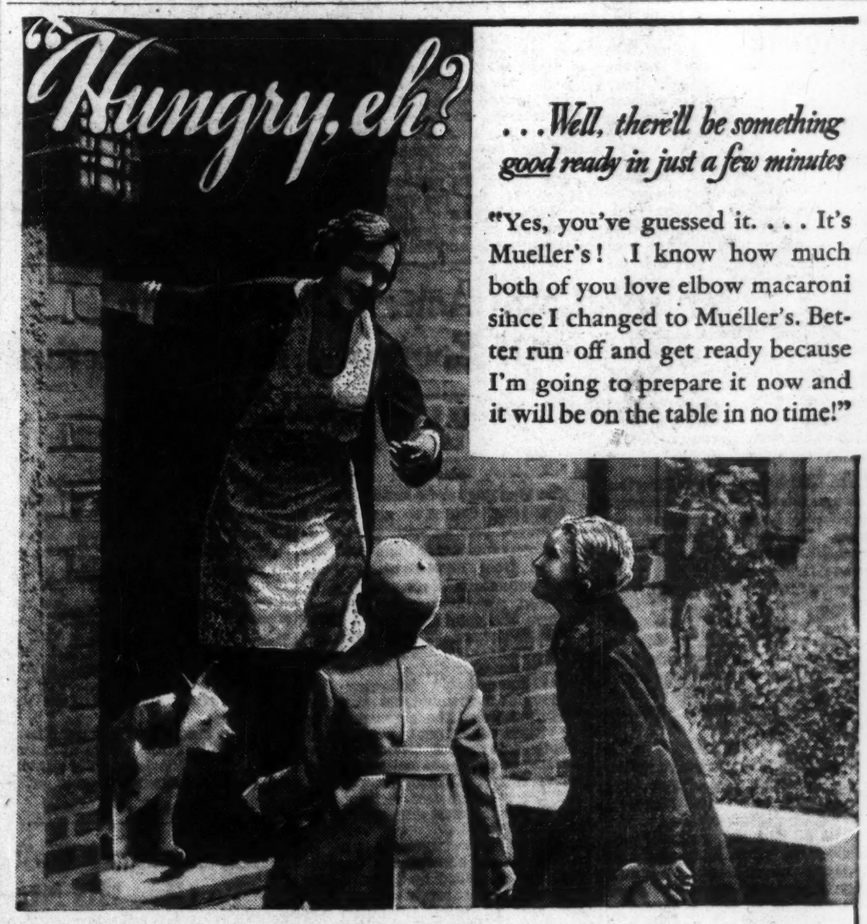

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Big Responsibility To Rest on Next Mayor of Boston

(Continued from Page 1)

The banker-influenced dictator whose stake in the city is the value of his bonds and whose interest in the city is economy to protect those bonds would strip from the city all constructive expenditures for playgrounds, opera houses, museums and the like.

Neither can a city be run constructively from merely the taxpayer's point of view, who too would enthrone cheap government and strip the city of all unnecessary public services. The important thing is to get a dollar's worth of public service for the dollar passed into the treasury.

Not to Injure Service

Economy leagues, real estate brokers and the like may tell the citizens that millions of dollars may be shaved from the assessed valuation of the city. But it is important, while this shaving process is under way, not to injure any important public service merely to gratify the tax dodger.

Mr. Frederick W. Mansfield, candidate for mayor, has declared he could cut 65 per cent from the city budget, if elected. Probably this is an exaggeration, since fixed charges constitute the bulk of the budget expenditures, but it is likely Mr. Mansfield knows wherein he could make substantial reductions.

Those who would dumfound the prophets of bankruptcy for Boston point to the fact that Boston, unlike most large cities, has experienced no payless weeks. Those who argue this way omit mention of the vast amount of property held in trust, a condition almost indigenous to Boston. This property so held, being comparatively independent of profits, can keep on paying taxes longer than property otherwise held. This perhaps explains why Boston has not broken under the tremendous tax and assessment levies placed upon it.

If one recognizes the great need of Boston for a reversal in the trend of mounting expenditures; the elimination of parasitical boss rule; the establishment of an administration of unquestionable rectitude to aid the wide drive against crime; the avoidance of a financial dictatorship and destructive economies—if one recognizes all these factors the great issue is how to vote so as to help elect a man who would competently handle these needs.

Boston has the almost unique experience of finding three men all approved by the forces of good government in the field. They are Mr. Mansfield, indorsed by the Good Government Association, and Senator Henry Parkman Jr. and Judge Michael H. Sullivan, both approved by the association. Probably if any one of these men were elected he would give Boston comparatively a high-grade administration.

But since all three cannot win there is probably one man, upon whom the voting should be concentrated. Political prognosticators have generally conceded Mr. Mansfield the best chance of the three to win. Certainly a vote for Mr. Mansfield would not be thrown away.

But whether Boston succeeds with this election in avoiding boss rule or not, there is rich material for a real fusion of the voters for victory next time. The example of cities which have instituted model city governments, whether they be city manager or commission form, is a challenge to the electorate of Boston to destroy all obstructions in the way of attaining such a government. The sooner Boston extends the scope of civil service, institutes the direct primary and a model city charter the sooner will the career of that political adventurer, the boss, be cut short.

R. M. B.

Horticulture Is Raised to Higher Levels

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Roof Garden on British Empire Building of Rockefeller Center

Roses Border a Green Lawn While Hedges and Japanese White Pine Trees Cast Their Shadows on a Pool of Water.

Rooftop Gardens Are Developing In Rockefeller Center

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—A rose-bordered lawn protected by hedges of trimmed yew cut in scallops running to the edge of a limpid pool with a fountain and shadowed by Japanese white pine trees is the landscaping arrangement of the roof terrace above the sixth floor of the British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center.

The landscaping of the roof terraces of both the British and the French buildings, on the central Fifth Avenue front of the development, is a part of the first unit of an extensive gardening program which is intended to transform the open areas and lower roofs of the center into a wonderland of natural beauty.

The buildings stand on the site where, more than a century ago, Dr. David Hosack established his Elgin Botanic Garden. Today, twentieth century building enterprise has pushed the gardens 100 feet nearer the sky and between 200 and 300 plants of Polyantha roses, of six different varieties, have been put in to beds laid with special soil with the prospect of a profusion of blooms next spring.

Two walks of sandstone flagging extend along each side of the lawn; a retaining wall of specially imported English sandstone bounds the terrace garden. Alpine plants grow in the cracks and crevices of the wall, the flagged walks on the lawn and a sandstone walkway around the garden. The most interesting of these Alpine plants are the rosa rouletti and the rosa laurenciana, which are complete miniature rose plants not exceeding seven or eight inches in height.

Presidential Campaign Starts in Ecuador

QUITO, Ecuador, Nov. 2 (By U. P.)—The election campaign for a President to succeed Juan de Dios Martinez Mera, recently impeached and deposed by Congress, has started in earnest.

A new Cabinet was formed as follows: Foreign Affairs, Dr. Jose Gabriel Navarro; Government, Gen. Francisco Gomez dela Torre; Treasury, Cayetano Uribe; War, Col. Alberto C. Romero; Education, Luis Fernando Villamar; Public Works and Agriculture, Alberto Ordenna. The National Voters Council here has accepted the presidential candidacies of Senators Jose Rafael Bustamento, Alfredo Coloma and Deputy Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra.

Boston Art Notes

Lilla Cabot Perry

A large, comprehensive exhibition is being shown at the Boston Art Club in memory of the painter, Lilla Cabot Perry. The collection is not a mere aggregate of pictures; it is a summarization of a career. Mrs. Perry revealed great human warmth and a rich inner life in these canvases. Pictorially she expressed her love of people and nature, animals and birds, music and travel. Had she kept a diary or written an autobiography, she could not have been more graphic in conveying her thoughts and feelings.

Canvases there are which were painted as long ago as 1888. Mrs. Perry had studied with Claude Monet and the influence of his impressionistic manner is perceived in her work. Never, however, did she acquire the exaggeratedly veiled quality, for her visualization was in the direction of clarity. Nevertheless she brought back some good ideas from France. She learned how to stress salient details, how to accent important spots. From the French she also assimilated a joyousness in painting.

There are landscapes made in the French period, also some made during her years in Japan, and finally the New England group painted in later years. Most touching are the portraits. Mrs. Perry painted young and old sympathetically. She captured the expressions by a tilt of the head, a twist of the chin. The portraits are not burdened with literal matters; they are full, however, of sentiment. What she brought to portraiture was something which cannot be taught.

It is interesting to observe that the modes of dress, the old-fashioned coiffeurs which characterize the portraiture of the early years of the century, are not bothersome in Mrs. Perry's canvases. It is a revelation of her capacity to stress other values, to dwell upon qualities of character which transcend external paraphernalia.

D. A.

British Unions Put Roosevelt On a Pedestal

(Continued from Page 1)

and restricting abuses which had grown out of what had come to be known as "peaceful picketing."

Within the framework of these laws British trade unions enjoy almost complete freedom, there being no serious restrictions upon their membership except where such state services as those of the police and fighting forces are concerned.

The measures introduced in America under the National Recovery Act whereby limitations upon the membership of trade unions have been relaxed, thus follow precedent which upon the whole is accepted as having worked well in Great Britain.

Its Goal, 40-Hour Week

The British Trade Union Congress, a central body representing organized labor generally in the United Kingdom, recognized early in the present trade slump that shorter hours of labor would be desirable in order to spread such employment as had remained available, over the largest possible number of workers.

It has been conducting an energetic campaign for the adoption of a maximum 40-hour week, to be applied without reduction of wages. This 40-hour week would take the place of the 48-hour week now adopted in most British enterprises.

The big manufacturing firm, Imperial Chemicals Ltd., in its works at Billingham, Durham, has recently agreed to spread employment so as to keep 1200 of its workers upon its pay roll doing what would otherwise have been performed by 900. In this instance a week of just over 39 hours is being worked without reduction in the individual wage.

In the British engineering and shipbuilding industries negotiations directed to the adoption of a 40-hour week are in an advanced stage of discussion between employers and workers. But other British industry has not yet come at all completely into line with the 40-hour movement in America.

The British Trade Union Congress, at a recent annual meeting at Brighton, England, passed a resolution unanimously congratulating President Roosevelt upon the measures taken by his Administration to restrict hours without reducing wages, also urging the United Kingdom Government to adopt a similar policy.

Praises Roosevelt Plan

The resolution says:

"While reaffirming the belief that social ownership and control furnishes the only adequate and lasting solution to the problems, Congress (i. e. the Trade Union Congress) appreciates the vigorous efforts now being made by President Roosevelt toward the stimulation and regulation of industry by means of the Industrial Recovery Act and allied legislation.

"It welcomes the recognition given in that legislation, and in the codes of fair practice promulgated thereunder, to the trade union policy of reducing working hours as a means of diminishing unemployment, and of raising wages as a means of increasing purchasing power.

"Congress congratulates the American trade unions upon their energetic assertion of the workers' right to bargain collectively through their own independent organizations.

"Congress expressed the hope that, with the coöperation of the trade unions, President Roosevelt will be able to overcome the difficulties involved in this decisive departure from the traditional individualism of American industry."

The resolution asked that the British Government should pursue a similar policy by taking immediate steps to initiate useful schemes of public works financed by the use of national credit, to enact a maximum 40-hour week without reduction of wages to prohibit child labor under 16, and to raise the school-leaving age to 16.

Example By Government

"Further, the Government should set an example to employers by raising wages in public services, beginning with the restoration of 'economy' cuts, make more liberal provision for pensioning aged workers, and generally take all possible measures to increase the purchasing power of the masses, and for the planning of the economic life of the nation in the interests of the whole people."

Approval of President Roosevelt's policy is not confined to labor circles in Britain. The Westminster Bank, one of Britain's five major financial institutions, which is closely associated with capital, publishes in its current monthly review a not altogether dissimilar expression of appreciation of what is being done in America.

"It is incontestable," the Westminster Bank Review says, "that so far Mr. Roosevelt has succeeded. . . . He has had the courage to bring about a bloodless revolution in America—for the recognition given to the trade unions in his code is no less. No doubt, in the light of the experience gained, Mr. Roosevelt will have to make changes in his policy from time to time, and its is probable that he will be able to effect these modifications without forfeiting the enthusiastic support he now enjoys."

The Westminster Bank, in these words, expresses views widely shared in Great Britain.

Lights Flood Edinburgh Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

FLOOD LIGHTING now has been applied to parts of the beautiful gardens that face Princes Street and slope down to what was once the Nor' Loch at the foot of Edinburgh Castle.

Now the beds of chrysanthemums, in all their vivid yellow and rich, tawny shades of autumn, are shining out of the surrounding darkness in a blaze of light, an effect which is produced by flooding the flower beds from lamps concealed in the neighboring trees. Flood lighting the castle itself is no new experiment. Viewed from the northern suburbs of the city, the effect is of some enchanted palace floating in midair.

The statue of Sir Walter Scott, under the graceful canopy of the Waverley Monument, which was flood lighted last year in honor of the Scott centenary, now takes on a ghostly radiance beside the gardens.

Arab Demonstration Dispersed by Plane

JERUSALEM, Nov. 2 (AP)—A low-flying airplane today dispersed hundreds of Arabs from Wadi Hawareth who were moving toward Tulkarem, where they intended to participate in a demonstration in connection with the sixteenth anniversary of the Balfour Declaration.

The Balfour Declaration of 1917 set out Great Britain's intention to facilitate the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine.

The Arabs have recently demonstrated against Jewish immigration into Palestine.

The Arab strike continues throughout Palestine.

A telegram from Amman, capital of Transjordan, reported conditions normal there this morning, with other districts quiet.

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WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
6:45 (C. S. T.) — 7:45 (E. S. T.)

WJZ	New York	WSYR	Syracuse
WENR	Chicago	KDKA	Pittsburgh
WBAL	Baltimore	WCKY	Cincinnati
WMAL	Washington, D. C.	WSM	Nashville
WBZ	Boston	WMC	Memphis
WBZA	Springfield	WSB	Atlanta
	WSBM New Orleans		

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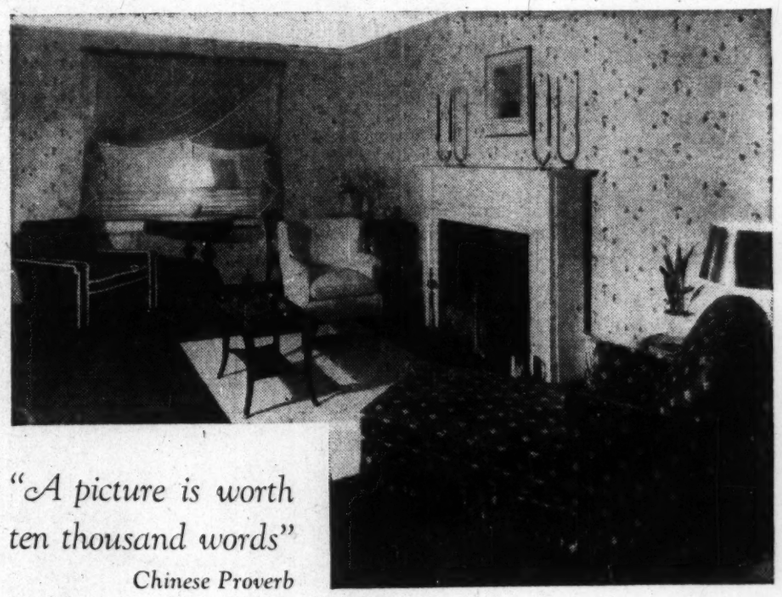

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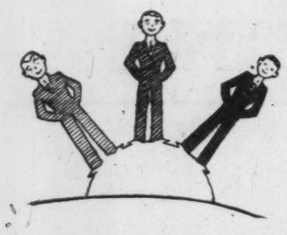
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Brockton Mayor Asks Quick Action By Labor Board

State Police to Prevent Violence in Shoe Strike 'At All Costs'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass., Nov. 2—Determined to keep the peace at all costs, Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham, head of the State Police, says today "Acts of violence on the part of strikers in the W. L. Douglas Shoe plant will not be tolerated.

"A sufficient guard of state troopers is assigned to the district to protect lives and property. So far there have been a few stones thrown and a lot of threats delivered, but in general the situation is quiet and under control," said General Needham. "It would be a much easier problem if we could depend on helpful assistance from local police, but sympathy is with the strikers."

While Douglas officials are investigating the possibility of moving their plant to Lowell, Mass., Mayor Horace C. Baker telegraphed to President Roosevelt today asking him to sever red tape and hasten the decision of the National Labor Board on the union controversy here. In his letter Mayor Baker says "The people are getting impatient and almost disgusted with the power of the NRA. A competent investigator vested with proper authority could settle the matter in 24 hours."

The Brockton shoe strike, partly settled two weeks ago after a six weeks' battle for recognition between the Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, is still going on at the Douglas plant. This organization employing about 1300 workers refuses to join the other Brockton concerns in recognizing the Brotherhood, the organization which shoe workers have chosen to represent their interests.

The plant is operating with members of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union gleaned from neighboring towns. For the past week they have been escorted to their homes in factory automobiles. The crowd which gathered outside the plant and lined the streets last night made this plan seem inadvisable, and workers were escorted to the Montello Railroad station instead.

Application was made to the NRA labor board in Washington two months ago to settle the controversy. The Brotherhood has now about 8400 members, the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union about 300. Strikers and local opinion asserts that under the NRA, workers have the privilege of choosing the organization which they wish to represent them, and that manufacturers refusing to recognize a union of such choice, are refusing to obey the NRA code.

After waiting six weeks for a decision from Washington on the matter, manufacturers, with the exception of the W. L. Douglas Company, finally took the situation in their own hands and recognized the Brotherhood. Strikers at this plant are still waiting for a decision, the other members of the Brotherhood helping out those in need.

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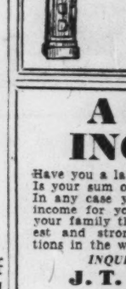
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Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"20th CENTURY" (Peabody Playhouse). At 357 Charles Street. New season opens with this comedy by authors of "The Front Page." 8:30.

"COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW" (Wilbur). Tense drama written by Elmer Rice, dealing with super-successful East Side lawyer and his clients. 8:20.

Movies

PARAMOUNT AND PENWAY—Timely football film, "The Kick-off," showing famous teams and coaches in action. Also "Footlight Parade," the musical spectacle recently at the Metropolitan. Paramount at 9:34 a. m., 12:37, 3:20, 6:03, 8:46. Penway at 1:26, 4:03, 6:40, 9:17.

METROPOLITAN—Last day of bill including Mae West, "Little" Jack Little and Sevitzky's "Tchaikovsky Impressions." 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:05, 5:30, 8:05, 10:30.

UPTOWN—"Emperor Jones." Also "Lady for a Day." 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50.

MAJESTIC—"Dinner at Eight." Plenty of stars rolled up in these reels. 2:45, 8:45.

KEITH'S—"After Tonight." Constance Bennett in romance of war and spies. Gilbert Roland, too. 11:07 a. m., 1:49, 4:31, 7:13, 9:55.

BOSTON—"Saturday's Millions." Football story which sets out to prove that mercenary elements of college sport are actually of lesser importance. Harold Stern and his orchestra on stage, with Mitzi Mayfair. 10:20 a. m., 1:33, 4:46, 7:30, 10:32.

TREMONT—"Forgotten Men." Exhibits horrors of war and its after-effects. Made up of official war pictures. Presented by Revere Post of Veterans of Foreign Wars. 10:20 a. m., 12:20, 2:20, 4:20, 6:20, 8:20, 10:20.

STATE—"Meet the Baron." Good cast in story not so good. Also Laurel and Hardy comedy. 1, 3:18, 5:30, 7:45, 10:05.

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — In Sanders Theater, Cambridge. 8.

Other Events

UNIVERSITY CLUB — Aviation Night. Lieut. Robert S. Fogg speaks: "Over Frozen Labrador to the Bremen." Model planes on view and flight demonstrations with them. 8:15.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB — Adult Education Courses. New classes begin: "Keeping Up With Science," 6:30; "New Books and Plays," 6:30; "Conversational Italian," 6:30.

SALON OF ALLIED ARTS—Poets' Evening. Reading of poems by members. Music. Showing of water colors by David Gurton. 389 Commonwealth Avenue. 8:15.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Lecture with illustrations in direct color photography—"Beautiful New England," by A. C. Shelton. 8.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Beginning of new course of eight lectures by Clarence Henry Haring, Ph.D., on "History and Politics in South America." Subject—"Problems of Independence." 8.

TOMORROW

COMMONWEALTH ARMORY — Graduation exercises of the Massachusetts State Police. 2.

ART MUSEUM — Free guidance. "Modern Sculpture." Miss Maginnis. 11.

FOGG MUSEUM — Second lecture by Prof. Samuel H. Cross in series on medieval Russian churches. 4:30.

UNIVERSITY CLUB—Lecture in Friday morning ladies' series. Mrs. Andrew J. George speaks on current events. 10:45 a. m.

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Emergency Housing For Aged Initiated Home in Roxbury

"I think it is only in America with its folk of boundless generosity that such a home is to be found," writes a son of Devon, in a letter thanking the superintendent of the Mount Pleasant Home of Boston, a unique institution which originated in Dorchester in 1901, for the kindness extended to his aunt, an Englishwoman, who entered the home at the age of 75 and spent many pleasant years under its roof.

"The last years of her life must have been spent very happily. I thank you and America for your great kindness to my father's sister," says the letter; and from Boston back to Devon, whence sailed so many gallants "Westward Ho," before the historic disembarkment at Plymouth, ripples another current in the inevitable tide of international good will.

Founded as an emergency undertaking, it could boast no assets other than 18 aged people who would have been sent to the State farm if no one had intervened. For six months they were housed, through the kindness of Boston citizens, on Mount Pleasant Avenue, Dorchester; then for eight years after that at a new home in Aspinwall Road. In 1925 the Roxbury property was purchased, and a most attractive residence has been maintained on South Huntington Avenue, up to the present time.

Among the inmates are persons from all over the world. There is no stated fee, and the only qualifications are good health upon entering and compliance with the rules. All applicants must be 65 years or over. Whatever property they may have they turn over to the institute upon entering. No discrimination is shown because of nationality or creed. The chief aim is to make them all happy.

Steam Shovels 'Ditched' For Labor on Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 2—Steam shovels and other mechanical road appliances will be "ditched" for sheer man labor when one of the principal streets in this city is reconstructed.

The need for furnishing local employment was brought to the attention of Gov. John G. Winant by Mr. Charles H. Brackett, a member of the Executive Council, and the Governor, along with the construction company furnishing the lowest figure for the work, approved of the plan of using man labor as a substitute for the mechanical appliances. Work will begin immediately.

Fatal Oil Tank Explosion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TIVERTON, R. I., Nov. 2—One of the worst oil fires ever experienced on the Atlantic coast broke out here yesterday at the New England Terminal Company storage plant. There were three fatalities and possibly a fourth, while 5,000,000 gallons of gasoline have been consumed, it is estimated, with damage of at least $1,000,000. The fire started when a new 80,000 barrel tank burst while being tested with water. Three men were drowned in the rush of water. The flood caused a short circuit starting a huge fire which is still burning.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight, followed by showers and slightly warmer Friday; considerably colder Friday night; gentle to moderate southerly winds.

Maine: Cloudy and somewhat warmer tonight and Friday; probably occasional rain Friday and in north portion tonight; colder Friday night.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy and warmer tonight, followed by occasional rain in south portion Friday and probably in north portion late tonight and Friday; colder Friday night and in north portion in the afternoon.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight, probably followed by occasional rain Friday; warmer on the coast Friday; colder Friday night.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southerly winds, becoming moderate to fresh, and overcast weather tonight and Friday; probably occasional showers Friday afternoon.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 11:21 p. m., Friday 11:30 a. m.
Height of tides 9 feet, 8.8 feet.

—Light all vehicles at 5:08 p. m.

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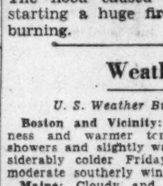
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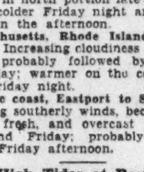
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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990ke-WBZ-303m	590ke-WEEI-508m	1230ke-WNAC-244m	1410ke-WAAB-213m
6:00	N. E. Agriculture....	Musical Varieties	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy Sketch.....
6:15	Monitor Views News...	program; talk....	popular	Hall Orchestra....
6:30	Singing Lady.....	"Dr. Doolittle"....	All-American Boy.	Melody Mart.....
6:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Soloist; sketch....	Dance music.....	Stamp Adventurers
6:00	Bill Silly music.....	Evening Tattler;	Reports; talk.....	Buck Rogers .....
6:15	Happy Landings.....	records; talks....	Political talk.....	Bobby Benson....
6:30	Reports; sports.....	News; skeaker.....	Football Reporter.	Weeks's Orchestra.
6:45	Lowell Thomas.....	Jerry and Mimi...	Political talk.....	Little Italy.....
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	Salute program....	Myrt and Marge..	Reports; news....
7:15	Three Musketeers....	Political talk.....	Just Plain Bill....	Fisher's Band....
7:30	Program from the	Lum and Abner...	Political talk.....	Dance program...
7:45	Boston Garden.....	The Goldbergs.....	Boake Carter.....	Raymond Pugh &
8:00	Captain Diamond's	Vallee Orchestra;	"Elmer E. Yess"..	Brunswick Orch..
8:15	Adventures; sketch..	O'Brien, McKee,	Singin' Sam.....	N. E. Council talk
8:30	Talk series.....	LaGuardia, speak-	Special program.	Hall Johnson Sing-
8:45	Revelers Quartet.....	ers; soloists.....	Russian soloists	ers; orchestra....
9:00	Death Valley Days,	Captain Henry's	& Charles Hector	Kostelanetz music,
9:15	dramatic sketch	Show Boat; Win-	and his orchestra	soloists; chorus..
9:30	Wayne King and his	singer; soloists;	Political talk.....	Columbia Dramatic
9:45	orchestra	comedy skit.....	Merry-Go-Round .	Guild play.....
10:00	Hands Across Border	Paul Whiteman's	Sevitzky music;	Willard Robison's
10:15	Community Chest....	Orchestra; Deems	Prof. R. E. Rogers	Deep River Orch.
10:30	Platinum Syncopators	Taylor; Rhythm	Camera Man talk.	Reports; news....
10:45	News flashes.....	Boys; soloists.....	Political talk.....	Gladys Rice; Co-
11:00	Reports; sports.....	E.B.Rideout; news.	Political talk.....	lumbia Orchestra
11:15	Conrad Orchestra....	Political talk.....	Reports; news....	News Service.....
11:30	Anniversary program	Enric Madriguera	Isham Jones and	
11:45	for KDKA, Pittsb'rgh	and his orchestra	his orchestra....	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

6:30 WNAC, Sunrise Special, presenting Francis J. Cronin at the organ.
8:30 WAAB, Popular Pleasantries, with Francis J. Cronin at the console.
8:30 WBZ, Live While at the dual organ.
10:15 WNAC, Bill and Ginger, popular songs.
11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Music Appreciation Hour: orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Walter Blaufuss's Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WEEI, "The Magic of Speech," with Vida Ravenscroft Sutton.
2:30 WBZ, "Babes in Hollywood," with Arthur and Florence Lake.
2:30 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor. Adagio (McCollin); Mountains (Pickhardt); Symphony No. 5 in E minor (from the New World) (Dvořák); Excerpts from Die Walkure (Wagner).
3:00 WBZ, "Books and Authors," Edwin Francis Edgett.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: speakers; Joseph Littau's Orchestra.
4:30 WEEI, "The Modern-Columbus-Impressions of America," by S. B. P. Mais.
4:35 WNAC, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Everett Smith.
6:00 WAAB, "Russian Recognition," H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "The Three Musketeers," sketch based on Dumas' story.
7:30 WBZ, "Potash and Perlmutter," sketch on Montague Glass's stories.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette; Grantland Rice; quartet; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, "The March of Time," dramatized news.
9:00 WEEI, Fred Allen; Portland Hoffa; Roy Atwell; soloist; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker; Merrie Men; Nell Sisters; Roy Shields's Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Football Show: Christy Walsh; "Slip" Madigan; quartet; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Olsen and Johnson; quartet; female trio; orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter," sketch, from Chicago.
10:00 WBZ, "The Witch of Endor," dramatization.
10:30 WAAB, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."
10:45 WBZ, Floyd Gibbons, "The Headline Hunter."
10:45 WAAB, New World Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Republican Whip Snaps

No one is surprised that the Republican City Committee indorsed Nichols at its meeting last evening. The Republican group which controls the committees had planned the move in advance, it was generally recognized, and had assured itself of the necessary number of votes.

♪ ♪ ♪

Indorsing Nichols was quite simply a matter of retaliation, answering the previous action of the Democratic City Committee in backing Foley officially. Unexpressed was the hope that brandishing the name of Republicanism would bludgeon certain of the Parkman revolt group back into the fold, before Nov. 7.

♪ ♪ ♪

Partisan Wolf Stalks

Fireworks which were expected to be set off at the meeting by the Parkman minority turned out to be only a slight sputter. Henry Shattuck, Parkman generalissimo, found himself a diplomat embroiled in politics. His protests against the voting eligibility of some 50 persons present were ignored by a chairman who was courteous, but intent on the predetermined business at hand.

♪ ♪ ♪

Despite all wordings in the indorsement of Nichols which endeavored to paint it as a nonpartisan move, Shattuck branded it as a partisan wolf in sheep's clothing, and orated it into the Republican diary for all to see—which may be embarrassing to Republicanism.

♪ ♪ ♪

Election by Party Near?

By violating the spirit of the city charter, which calls for nonpartisan elections, said Shattuck, the Republican Party was cooking its own goose. Because if the Democrats ever can force the logical extension of this policy—a revision of the charter to provide for run-off primaries and one final candidate from each party—the Republican Party might as well hang up a "to let" sign at headquarters. There are said to be five Democrats for every Republican in the city of Boston.

Oregon-Washington Water Co.

Oregon-Washington Water Service Company reports gross revenues of 4445,616.20 for the year ended Sept. 30, as compared with 3469,546.87 for the preceding 12 months.

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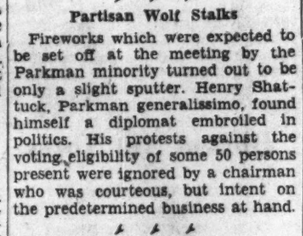
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State Court Leans To Liberalism In Claim of Worker

Liberalism, after a long fast in the Massachusetts Supreme Court, ate heartily yesterday.

The conservative element of the court, led by Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg, found itself in a dissenting minority in a four-to-three ruling granting a plaintiff's claim under the Workmen's Compensation Law. This toppling of the conservatives represents the first time since 1906 that Chief Justice Rugg has been forced into a dissenting decision. Not for years has there been a real stalemate in the court because of a division of the justices.

Chief Justice Rugg, it is understood, has enjoyed a protracted sway, with his powerful opinions influencing the other justices to conformity with his views. Recently, however, bearing out perhaps the old axiom that the courts follow the election returns, there have been increasing dissenting opinions, with the liberals forging ahead yesterday.

The opinion from which the Chief Justice dissented was written by Justice Henry T. Lummus. With him were Justice William C. Wait, Charles H. Donahue and Fred T. Field. Judge Lummus was named to the bench in 1932. The rift in the court resulted from the claim of Eric Higgins of Brighton for compensation for injuries received on a public road. The dissenters condemned the alleged departure from statutory construction. Through the majority decision Mr. Higgins will receive a total of $4500 in damages.

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Enjoy your share of Sheffield
Wise wife . . . careful mother . . . happy lady: She's all of them. No extravagant food-budgets for her. A daily quart of milk for every appetite in the family. That's her money-wise rule. There's the glassful at meals. Cool. Nourishing. Satisfying. Then there are puddings . . . custards . . . cream-soups . . . and the rest of the cooking. She knows that milk balances the diet—builds young bodies . . . restores a busy man's energy . . . keeps a young blush in her own cheeks. And of course it's Sheffield Milk. Extra-rich and fresh. Protected by Sheffield laboratory-control. On the doorstep . . . on the dot. Try Sheffield service. Tomorrow? Yes, Ma'am!
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W. C. T. U. to Fight On for Abstinence, Mrs. Smith States

Combat Against Alcohol to Go On Vigorously All Over Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 2—"The prohibition laws may be repealed, but the scientific facts and social effects of alcohol can never be repealed. On this basic premise the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will proceed."

In this manner was the future policy of the W. C. T. U. summed up here Wednesday by Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith of Des Moines, as she began her duties as national president of this temperance organization, succeeding Mrs. Ella A. Boole of Brooklyn, N. Y.

As to the possible effect on her program in the event of repeal of national prohibition, Mrs. Smith said, "The W. C. T. U. was not organized to fight for prohibition but to combat the evils of liquor. If a change is made it will in no way alter our purpose."

Moving to Evanston

The Monitor interviewer found the new president attired in a plain gingham dress and bustling about her old-fashioned home here, busy with last minute preparations incident to moving to Evanston, Ill., where she will make her headquarters during the coming year. But she graciously took time to discuss the aims of her administration.

Mrs. Smith answered any question as to the future W. C. T. U. policy in politics by this statement:

"The W. C. T. U. will continue to stir citizens to responsibility for the nomination and election of officials who themselves obey the law and who will perform their duty as sworn for its enforcement. This is a representative democracy. Law and order should never be a matter of partisan politics."

In this connection the veteran temperance leader said that she had just returned from a tour of eight state conventions in the South, "where voters are so intimidated politically that they are afraid to draw their breath."

"These conditions and others," Mrs. Smith believes, "must be dealt with as they exist. No just cause can afford to sleep on its rights. Certainly the W. C. T. U. will enlarge, not lessen its activities. We will advance—not retreat."

Abstinence Sought

The coming year's program will be aimed toward advancing the cause of personal abstinence, the withholding by social leaders of temptation from youth, and the investigation of the effects of the drink traffic and habit upon home conditions, taxation, crime and other phases of community life.

Indication that the public schools will be used to promote the cause of temperance is seen in the pledge to "enlarge our helpfulness to the teachers of the public schools in their observance of the law requiring the teaching of the nature and effects of alcohol and other narcotics upon the human system." Adult education along the same lines is also promised.

Betterment of social conditions, protection of homes and extension of religious activity are other keynotes in the W. C. T. U. program, as emphasized by Mrs. Smith.

New W. C. T. U. Leader Moves to Evanston, Ill., To Direct Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Nov. 2—Inauguration of new officers of the National W. C. T. U. which took place without ceremony yesterday finds headquarters staff here encouraged over the prospects of a new year of increased effectiveness in their unremitting campaign against the liquor traffic.

One of the bright spots in the picture is that Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, the new president, is bringing her household goods from Des Moines, Iowa, to Evanston and make her home here. During the previous administration it was necessary for the president to live in the East and the distance between her and her staff was somthing of a handicap.

Mrs. Smith is a woman exceptionally equipped for her job of leadership. An ordained minister of the Christian Church, 17 years a public school teacher, a temperance worker since the age of 12, she still continues to be a home-maker, and brings to her national office a deep understanding of the feminine viewpoint as well as an unusual grasp of current affairs.

It is told of her that in her home state, Iowa, she has not only lobbied like a good temperance soldier in the Legislature, but has frequently invited political leaders to her home for a dinner of her own cooking, that they could "talk things over" in the interest of the dry cause.

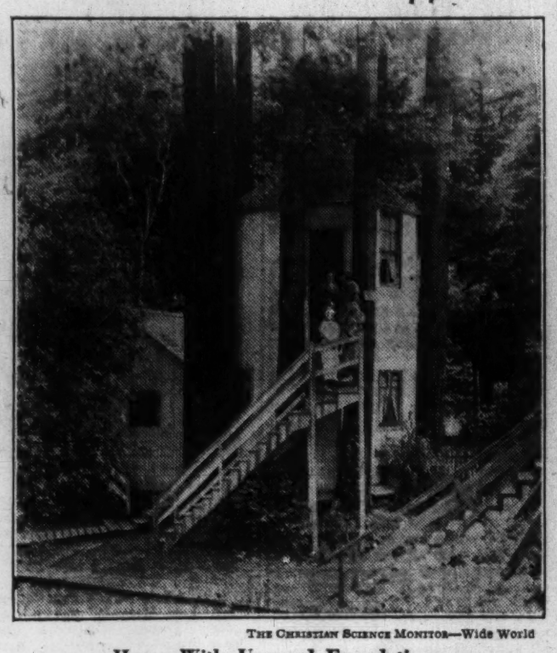
She writes effectively. Once a statement of hers printed in a Cedar Rapids newspaper broke up a liquor dealers' convention, it is related. The Mayor, it seems, had been invited to address the Retail Liquor Dealers' Convention in June, 1913. Mrs. Smith at her husband's suggestion, wrote a "welcome" in behalf of the citizens. So scathing was it in its satire that after its appearance on the front page of a newspaper the morning of the convention, the saloon keepers' meeting broke up and, to quote Mrs. Smith, "They never were again welcomed to any Iowa city. No mayor would extend a welcome."

Mrs. Smith can assemble facts in lawyer-like fashion. Recently she appeared before the Iowa Commission to Study Liquor Control Legislation, and presented a masterly brief for prohibition. Yet in type she is distinctly feminine, with a winning smile, and to her coworkers she is just "Ida B."

Another new officer, Miss Bertha Palmer, director of the department of scientific temperance instruction, is also to make her residence in Evanston. Her predecessor, too, felt compelled to carry on her work at a distance and was not able even to visit headquarters.

Several other new officers were inaugurated yesterday. Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, vice-president at large, is a former president of the New York State W. C. T. U. and wife of the author of a leading reference book on the dry movement, "Prohibition in the United States." Miss Mary E Pressly, a former Y. W. C. A. worker in India, and a newspaper woman, has taken the post of editor of W. C. T. U. literature. Mrs. Dorcas Ireland of Kansas City becomes hostess of Rest Cottage, the home of Frances E. Willard.

Trees Are Its Main Support



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Home With Unusual Foundation

Mill Valley, Calif., Man Uses Giant Trees to Take Place of Stone and Mortar for His House, Which Is Octangular in Shape, Is Two Stories in Height and Has Five Comfortable Rooms.

Latin America Tests Reconstruction Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

and the early part of 1933, the lack of foreign exchange has played no small rôle.

The constant drain on gold to meet foreign obligations had compelled the Government to clamp down on merchants seeking to buy the dollar for goods purchased in the United States, or the pound for goods purchased in Great Britain. These merchants had the necessary pesos, or whatever the national currency was called, to buy foreign exchange, but governments did not have the required number of dollars or pounds on hand or deposited in American and British banks.

Moratorium on Debts

Next, there was the problem of credit relief for the debtor. El Salvador granted a three-year moratorium on mortgage debts and personal loans, provided the interest payments were kept up. Argentina granted a three-year moratorium. Uruguay did likewise, and Ecuador reduced mortgage interest rate to a maximum of 6 per cent.

Relief did not stop with the debtors. Agriculture shared in the general program, Latin America being primarily a group of farming countries. Mexico, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Uruguay arranged for rural credits. Bank loans were extended for the purchase of agricultural machinery, cattle and seeds, and for the growing of fruits, vegetables, rice, tobacco, cotton and other crops.

This accomplished, Latin America went about heightening tariff walls, that the southern republics might retain favorable trade balances: that is, more exports than imports. A degree of prosperity resulted, although to obtain it tariff reductions were permitted, in certain cases, to manufacturers needing equipment for the fabrication and assembling of national products.

Quest for Agreements

Finally, Latin America set out on a quest for commercial agreements abroad and among member nations. Bi-lateral, which is to say, two-party, agreements, were considered to hold more profitable possibilities than treaties arranged among three or more nations. This happens to be a Roosevelt theory, too.

To date, Latin America has literally pulled itself up by the boot straps. For the first time in many years it fully realizes that a far-reaching economic development largely depends upon American markets and American credit.

Latin America knows that every step taken by the southern governments to put their political, financial and economical houses in order means just that more chance that the northern manufacturer can be induced to extend long-time credit to the southern buyer, and that the American investment public can be persuaded to purchase additional Latin-American bonds. As stated—United States business interests are bidding for the major portion of southern trade.

Washington's delegation to the Seventh Pan American Conference expects to sail from New York, Nov. 11, bound for Montevideo, Uruguay. Of the many topics scheduled for discussion inter-American trade ranks first. The United States is keenly interested, for the northern manufacturer would like to widen the markets for automobiles, agricultural machinery, canned goods, mining equipment and other articles.

Talk About Fall Desserts

Modern housewives can match wits with grandmother any day when it comes to delightful desserts. So says Miss Josephine Gibson, the popular "Hostess Counselor." And she backs her belief with no end of exciting recipes for "topping off" the meal. Tune in on an engrossing talk about "Fall Desserts" next Monday morning!

MISS JOSEPHINE GIBSON *on the Air!*

Tune in on the Hostess Counsel Broadcasts for bright new ideas about menus and recipes. Hear this helpful, interesting program, sponsored by Heinz' 57 Varieties, over your nearby N.B.C. station. For the time and station see the radio page of this newspaper.

Japanese Give Big Sum to Push Manchu Cotton

Spinners and Traders Join With Government in Gift to Growers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Japanese cotton interests will contribute 1,000,000 yen (yen is about 27 cents) during the next 10 years to the Japan-Manchoukuo Raw Cotton Cultivation Society, organized under joint management of Japan and Manchoukuo by the Ministry of Colonies.

A contract covering the donation was signed by Mr. Yasujiro Tsutsumi, Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Colonies; Mr. Fusajiro Abe, president of the Japan Spinners' Association, and Mr. Shichirobei Fujise, president of the Japan Raw Cotton Traders'.

The society is to improve raw cotton cultivation in the Kwantung Territory, Manchoukuo and Korea and increase the yields.

It is reported that, of this amount, about 900,000 yen will be provided by the spinners and the rest by the traders. In addition, the Japanese Government will contribute 600,000 yen and the South Manchuria Railway Company 200,000 yen. With the assurance of 1,800,000 yen, the society will be incorporated shortly.

In the early stages, cotton is to be planted along the South Manchuria Railway south of Liaoyang. Seeds will be raised there and at the Chinchou (Kwantung) stations of the Kwantung Government.

The Manchuria Raw Cotton Cultivation Society, founded in March at Mukden, is to be merged with the new society.

Georgia Cuts Phone Charges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Georgia Public Service Commission has ordered the monthly charge of 50 cents reduced to 45 cents for monophones, dered the monthly charge of 50 cents for ordinary desk stand telephones.

London Workless Start Club In Empty House Loaned Them

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Unemployed painters, paper hangers, electricians, joiners, upholsterers recently walked into an empty house in London, and, taking off their coats, began to turn it into a club for themselves.

The house has been placed at their disposal at a nominal rent by the London County Council. It is intended as a day club for workless men, but instead of being furnished, or even partly furnished, the place was empty and badly in need of repair. Its wall papers are old and dirty, its floors are unpolished, its windows unwashed, it has no electric light and not a stick of furniture.

But such conditions, in the opinion of those who are responsible for it, provide the very things they require, because emptiness and ugliness are going to provide that real incentive to work which is often not provided by ready-made clubs.

When the house has made a fair start, things will be different. With everything spic and span, classes will be arranged in various trades, a canteen will be opened, there will be a study circle, a football team, a cycling club and a games league. But, according to the organizers, the best part of the business will come at the beginning.

Jobs Found for 10,198

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, S. C. — The National Reëmployment Service has found jobs for 10,198 persons in this State, removing 5679 from relief rolls. These figures, announced by Mr. Thomas K. Johnstone, state director, covered the 10 weeks since the service was organized in the State.

Mexican Dam Contract Let

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The Ministry of National Economy announces the State Government of Aguascalientes has signed a contract with the Compañia Constructora de Monterrey for building of the Moncinique dam in the western part of the State.

Most all the Heinz Foods advertised on this page are offered this week at your Grocer's at thrifty prices. Read about them here—and BUY THEM NOW!

If you want the finest spices in the world you must go to the Orient. We go. And the spices Heinz' Oriental buyers select flavor the Heinz condiments you buy at your Grocer's . . . If you want the finest olives and olive oil, go to Spain. There Heinz selects the olives and makes the olive oil you buy at your Grocer's. . . . These things we do to give you what is best in flavor and quality, to carry on the high principle our business was founded upon sixty-four years ago.

Howard Heinz

TRUCK GARDENERS..GLOBE TROTTERS COOKS and CONNOISSEURS fill this bottle with

HEINZ KETCHUP

We cross-breed tomatoes time after time. When we develop perfect vines, we provide them to farmers to plant. And we assist in the growing till the tomatoes are red and ripe and luscious.

We journey to Asia to choose, first-hand, spices of rare come-hither charm.

Then we cook ketchup. We simmer it long and slow till the consistency is thick but smooth and the flavor is piquantly perfect.

Then when it's done, we kitchen-test it, and taste it. *Always!—every batch!* To keep it always delightful to taste, superb in quality.

It takes all kinds to make the largest selling ketchup in the world!

1 of the 57

15 Kinds:

Noodle Soup
Beef Broth
Vegetable Soup
Mock Turtle Soup
Pepper Pot Soup
Gumbo Creole Soup
Mutton Broth
Clam Chowder
Consomme

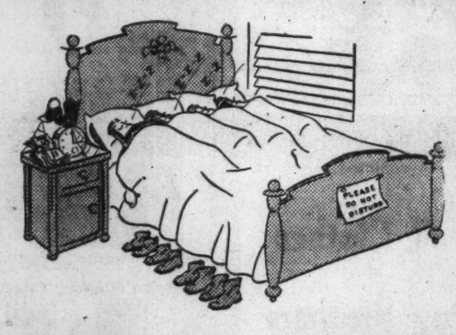
Cream Soups

Mushroom Soup
Tomato Soup
Green Pea Soup
Asparagus Soup
Oyster Soup
Celery Soup

For Soup-Makers...Great News from HEINZ!

Now Heinz makes your soup for you! You can have *home-made* soup as often as you like. And no hours of work. No long expensive list of ingredients. Heinz makes 15 soups just the way you would—carefully selected, vegetables and spices slow-cooked in open kettles. Heinz seals them in tins, *complete*, ready to enjoy. Your Grocer sells them at prices much less than the cost of making soup at home. Start now to enjoy Heinz *labor-less* home-made soups!

Some of the 57



4 Rip Van Winkles biding their time!

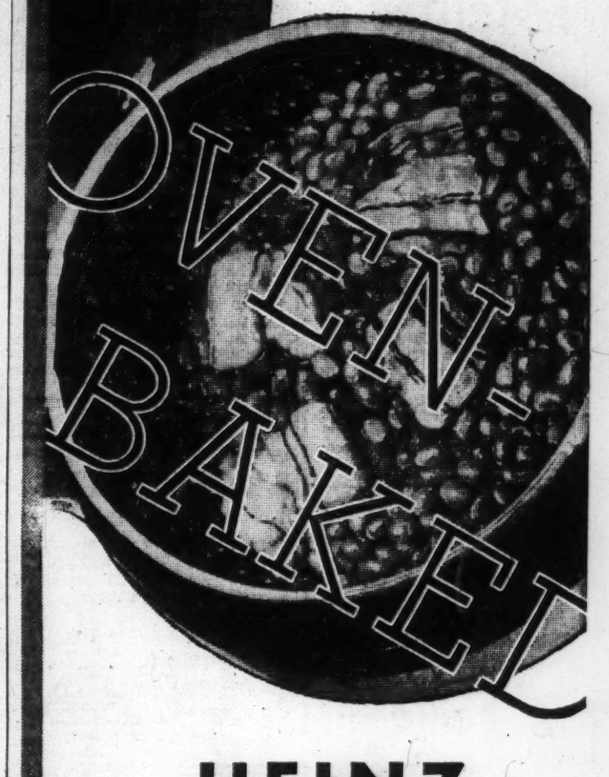
4 Kinds

Tarragon
Malt Vinegar
White Pickling
Cider Vinegar

Heinz makes the best vinegars—and off they go to a dark and quiet corner of the Heinz plant, leaving a call for six, or twelve, or eighteen, or twenty-four months from now. They draw the shade and muffle the clock and lock the door and meditate—and ruminate—and cogitate. Please do not disturb! Months and months later the Heinz Vinegars come to you—mellow, ripe, pungent, with a lyrical aroma and a romantic taste.

Some of the 57

The Beans You Love Best Are..



HEINZ bakes them— in hot dry ovens

Beans are a dish everybody likes. And Beans that are *oven-baked* are savory to smell, mealy to munch, sweet to eat and soundly satisfying. Heinz oven bakes beans to make a great dish greater still. To make for you the kind of beans that our New England forefathers thrived on, the kind that have come down the years as a well-loved national dish.

First Heinz hand-picks the finest from "choice hand-picked" shipments. Then Heinz bakes them in hot dry ovens, bakes them through and through, then saturates them with rich sweet sauces. *These* are the kind of beans you will love to have for school day lunches, hurry-up suppers, indeed for dinner occasionally as a change from meats.

Your Grocer has four kinds at thrifty prices. Each is ready to heat and eat. Keep a supply on hand. And when you buy make sure the tin says "HEINZ" and "*OVEN-BAKED.*"

4 Kinds:—

In luscious tomato sauce with fine bacon pork.

In the same tomato sauce without pork—Vegetarian.

In sweet molasses sauce with pork—Boston style.

Red Kidney beans in a special savory sauce.

A Recipe from Josephine Gibson

SAUSAGE WITH BAKED BEANS—form 1 pound sausage into patties and brown in skillet. Pour off excess fat and add Heinz Oven Baked Beans (one 25 oz. can). Simmer on top of stove for 15 minutes or bake in a slow oven for 15 to 20 minutes. Place the beans in center of platter, surround with the sausage and garnish with small branches of parsley.

HEINZ oven-baked BEANS 4 of the 57

Internationalism Is World's Need, Economist Insists

Harrow Youths Urged to Study Other Fellow's Viewpoint

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Advice to youth to put away preconceived prejudices and to "study and understand" other nations was given by Sir Walter Layton, distinguished British economist, at a League of Nations Union youth rally held at Harrow school recently.

Only by understanding and sympathy, Sir Walter declared, could present problems be faced with success. He asked the young men in his audience to attempt to understand the point of view of youth in Fascist Germany or Communist Russia before condemning them.

"We have," he declared, "to create an international world which will take responsibility for law and order, and turn our backs on a policy of exclusiveness."

Sir Walter likened the present crisis to that of the war of 1914. The doctrine of that time is, he said, being preached in Germany now, that war is the highest expression of human spirit.

The present position of the world has led to an economic restriction equivalent to that during the war. This had been bringing about the same spirit of nationalism that had helped to bring about the war.

Now that each nation is striving for self-sufficiency, Sir Walter declared, it is difficult to see how real peace can be restored. Striving has led to overproduction already, and has been greatly responsible for the present chaos.

Lord Allen of Hurtwood, answering the question: "What can be done to avert world chaos?" declared that the heart of the problem was fear, and that fear had to be destroyed, in the same manner as a police force had destroyed fear among citizens. He recommended the internationalization of all forces of aviation.

At the end of the meeting a resolution to be forwarded to the Disarmament Conference at Geneva, expressing a strong message of hope for the success of its work, was passed unanimously.

British Farm Hands Campaign for Raise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Swindon, Eng.

AN ENERGETIC campaign to gain higher wages for farm hands and agricultural workers has been started throughout the County of Wiltshire, one of the foremost farming counties of England.

During one fortnight in October more than 50 meetings were held in the county, when prominent speakers called for increased purchasing power.

The farm workers' main demands are for a 48-hour week, instead of the present 50-hour week; an increase of 2s. a week in wages and overtime rates increased pro rata.

Atlanta to Fight 'Rackets'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Atlanta Chamber of Commerce president's advisory committee has voted to appoint a committee to coöperate with the national campaign against "rackets." A committee was also recommended to study national data on competing forms of transportation.

Housing Scheme Puts Entire Cost On Government

Delegates to Convention at Chicago Find Lack of Local Capital

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 2—Use of at least $1,000,000,000 of the federal public works fund for housing as the most effective means, both socially and economically, of aiding recovery is to be urged upon the Public Works Administration by the National Association for Better Housing, which ended a two-day session here yesterday.

The sponsors of this $1,000,000,000 housing program, representing professional and commercial interests connected with the building industry, are not satisfied merely to have the Federal Government use this money to give partial aid to housing projects, but urge the Government to go 100 per cent into the housing business.

The only difference between this program and what is generally known as government housing is that according to this plan the Government, while furnishing 100 per cent of the funds for the projects and thus both buying the land and financing the building, would leave the actual administration and operation of such projects to semi-public local bodies.

Entire Financing Needed

The justification offered for this policy is that it is well-night impossible to obtain local capital, and that if the housing is to be done at all, the Government will have to do the entire financing.

The association indorsed this plan by accepting the report of its committee on real estate and construction finance, of which Mr. Walter S. Schmidt of Cincinnati is chairman. Asked if he thought the association was fully aware of its implications Mr. Schmidt said he did and was quite prepared to answer any criticism as to its socialistic tendencies.

"I do not," Mr. Schmidt said, "look at this as a socialistic idea under present circumstances. It is rather a social idea, because it is the only way to get this housing built and put men back to work in large numbers.

"As a permanent policy I would not favor it, but would definitely be opposed to it. But as a temporary expedient I think it fully justified."

This part of the plan relates to large-scale housing projects for rental purposes. Another phase provides for the building of low-cost, single-family dwellings for families who own the ground but cannot build for lack of funds. The report proposed that the Federal Government, through the semi-official local agencies set up for the purpose, should finance the entire cost of the dwelling, taking the title to the ground as security to be held until the house is paid for.

Another proposal is that the Government, through its local agencies, help to clear away obsolete buildings and slum neighborhoods by offering compensatory payments to owners of the property for its demolition. These payments should not exceed $500 for any single piece of property.

The whole plan revolves around the establishment in each community where housing is desired of a nonprofit housing corporation which would deal directly with the Federal Government.

Looking on with great interest as this report was presented, Mr. Robert D. Kohn, chief of the housing division of the Public Works Administration at Washington, complimented the association for the thoroughness of its plan, but refrained from saying just how much hope might be entertained for its adoption.

"The most admirable part of your organization's report on finance is that it shows a defined plan," he said. "Planlessness has been a big factor in the present situation."

The Stamp Corner

A—Sierre Leone Stamp Showing Shield of the Colony. B—Sierre Leone Stamp Depicting Native Woman With Basket of Fruit on Her Head. C—Sierre Leone Stamp Bearing Picture of Trumpeting Elephant. D—Sierre Leone Stamp Showing Bullam Canoe Under Sail. E—Stamp for Italian Colonies in Celebration of Decade of Fascism. F—Russian Stamp Commemorating Ascent of Russian Balloon Into Stratosphere. G—Russian Stamp of Ethnographical Series Showing Tractor. H—Polish Stamp Depicting 250th Anniversary of Relief of Vienna From Turks.

Conducted by Frank L. Wilson

ONE of the season's most striking sets of pictorials has just come to hand from Sierra Leone. For those collectors who appreciate attractive designs this set will be most appealing. Sierra Leone is a British colony situated on the west coast of Africa between Liberia on the south and French Guinea on the north and its capital is Freetown. The set of 13 values was issued to commemorate the centenary of William Wilberforce and the abolition of slavery in the British colonies. It was Wilberforce who through years of persistent entreaties before Parliament finally won them over to adopt the slavery statute. On the stamps are depicted scenes in and about the colony. There is shown the badge or shield of the colony, the Government buildings and old slave market, the law building, a map of the colony, a slave throwing off his shackles and chains, a native woman carrying a basket of fruit on her head, a native Bullam canoe under sail, several natives punting near Banana Islands, a view of Bunce Island, once an old slavers' resort, a native field showing a trumpeting elephant and two birds, a profile of H. M. King George V, a view of the harbor at Freetown and a hospital scene.

New Zealand

New Zealand also will have a new pictorial set about June of next year. The designs have already been chosen and they depict native scenes. Among these are a leaping swordfish, a fantail bird, the kiwi, a native hut, a native maid lowering a basket into one of the many hot springs, a threshing scene, a view of Mitre Peak, a sample of Maori art, a Tuatara, a picture of the landing of Captain Cook at Poverty Bay, and views of two New Zealand snow-capped mountains.

Germany

Germany has placed on sale its new charity stamps. These are in sets of nine values, each stamp having a surtax. The 3pf bistre has a scene from Tannhauser; the 4pf blue, Fliegender Hollander; the 5pf green, Rheingold; the 6pf dark green, Meistersinger; the 8pf vermilion, Walkure; the 12pf rose, Siegfried; the 20pf blue green, Tristan and Isolde; the 25pf blue, Lohengrin; and the 40pf brown, Parsifal. Most of the designs are oblong in shape.

Belgium

To assist in the restoration of the Orval Abbey, Belgium has issued a set of stamps of 12 values. Only 20,000 of these sets were issued, with a face value of 25 fr. 15 and a surtax of 74 fr. 85, and these sets were sold by subscription only.

Curacao

Curacao, a Dutch colony in the West Indies lying north of the South American country Venezuela will shortly issue a set of stamps to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the Dutch acquisition of the islands. This set will bear a portrait of Frederick Hendrik, third son of William the Silent, who led the successful conquest of the last Spanish forts and strongholds in Netherlands; portraits of four famous men instrumental in annexing the colony and ships used during that period.

Brazil

Santos Dumont was honored by a special stamp issued by Brazil. The stamp is small in size and bears a picture of the St. Cloud monument to the famous aviator.

French Colonies

France has issued two new values, a 1.25 fr. and a 1.75 fr. stamp for 22 of its colonies. Most of these stamps are bicolored.

Greece

A new airmail set of seven values has been issued by Greece for use on mail carried over the Italy-Greece-Turkey-Rhodes lines flown by the Aeroespresso Company. The 50 L green orange shows a pilot standing in front of a four-bladed propeller; the 1 dr. blue and orche, the ruins of the Temple of Corinth; the 3 dr. violet and brown, a plane flying over Hermopolis; the 5 dr. blue and ochre, Icarus holding aloft a wreath and torch; the 10 dr. red and black, a map of the air route to be flown; and the 20 dr. black and green, a profile of Hermes; and the 50 dr. brown and light blue, an allegorical design.

Italian Colonies

A single series of seven values has been issued for use in all the Italian colonies to celebrate the tenth anniversary of Fascism. There are three different designs.

Latvia

Latvia has issued a set of four airmail charity stamps depicting four types of air fliers. The 8s +60s brown and black shows the U. S. A. "Gee Bee" plane, the 12s+100s maroon and green the hydroplane, the 30s+100s blue and black the Graf Zeppelin and the 40s+150s brown and blue the flying boat.

Russia

To commemorate the record-breaking ascent of the Russian balloon into the stratosphere on Sept. 30, Russia is having issued a special set of three values picturing the balloon in upward flight.

Russia is also issuing five separate commemoratives. The 1 kop for Worowsky, the 3 kop for Wolodarsky, 5 kop for Uritzky, 20 kop the fifteenth anniversary of the badge of the Red Banner, and the 30 kop the fifteenth anniversary of the October Revolution.

Also the last two remaining values of the Ethnographical series have made their appearance. The 15 kop deep orange showing a tractor and the 30 kop red violet showing a camp scene.

Poland

A special stamp has been issued by Poland to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the relief of Vienna from the Turks and this stamp shows King Sobieski and his nobles mounted on chargers.

United States

The designs of a new set of current stamps are being prepared at Washington in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving and are expected to appear during the early part of next year. This new set is reported to contain the portraits of all the former Presidents who have passed on, some 30 in all, and this will form a complete portrait gallery of Presidents.

Nearly 40,000 covers to receive the cancellation for "Little America" were received at the headquarters of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition at Norfolk, Va., up to the time of departure of the Bear of Oakland and the Jacob Ruppert. Orders for expedition covers will be received until Nov. 1, 1934. Covers received after Nov. 10 will be held until the relief ship sails to the Antarctic to fetch the Byrd party home, Nov. 1, 1934. Covers bearing name and address in the lower right hand corner should be sent in an outer cover addressed to the "Byrd Antarctic Expedition, care of Postmaster, Washington, D. C.," and be accompanied by 53 cents for each cover desired. Remittance to be made only by postal money order remittance. The 50 cents is for the handling charge made by the Expedition and the 3 cents for postage. The stamps themselves may be purchased through the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., at the face value of 3 cents each. Remittance to be by postal money order remittance only and return postage must be included.

On Nov. 11, Elk City, Oklahoma, will be embraced for supply on Airmail route No. 34 between Oklahoma City, Okla., and Amarilla, Texas. On the same date Las Vegas, N. M., will be embraced for supply on route AM. 12, and on Nov. 18, Meridian, Miss., will be embraced for supply on route AM. 33. All three postmasters will be supplied with special cachets for use on all airmail outgoing from these offices on the dates mentioned.

A Century of Progress

The closing date of the World's Fair at Chicago has been announced as Nov. 12.

Kimble's Book Revised

In the new edition of the book "How to Collect Stamps," Mr. Ralph A. Kimble has added a new chapter on "Stamps and Their Sidelines," a stamp finder, 16 full-page illustrations and a complete index. The stamp finder is a guide for determining the proper country classification of postage stamps of obscure origin and is an invaluable aid to the collector. The new volume has 208 pages and is substantially bound, published by Grosset & Dunlap, New York, N. Y. Price $1 per copy.

PENNY APPROVALS—AND HIGHER! Map stamps, 6 for 10c. Scott's 1934 Catalogue, $2.50 postpaid. MRS. E. A. BROWN 1 Marble Hill Avenue, New York City

Jury-Fixing Blame Put on Small Set Of Greedy Lawyers

Absolute faith and confidence in the jury system in Massachusetts, despite the recent rumblings of corruption, was expressed today by Mr. Frederic A. Crafts, Suffolk County special attorney in presenting the prosecution's final argument in the disbarment proceedings brought against Abram J. Berkwitz, Boston lawyer, alleged to have bribed jurors for their votes.

He placed the blame for the recent serious situation of jury fixing squarely upon the shoulders of lawyers "who would make criminals out of themselves in order to appear successful financially as well as in a business way."

Mr. Crafts, who is prosecuting the case before Judge Fred T. Fields, in Suffolk Superior Court, against Berkwitz for the Carpenter Commission investigating jury corruption in the county, declared "I do not blame the juror in this disgraceful situation." He continued:

"I am trying cases with juries 50 weeks in the year and I know that no juror would ask or expect money for their vote unless educated by certain groups of lawyers whose only aim is to appear successful and make criminals out of themselves for a few dollars. No lawyer can consistently, day in and day out, win all his cases unless, as it appears in this situation, the jury has been tampered with.

"The jury fixer," he went on, "corrals all business and takes it away from the honest lawyer while the 95 per cent of the decent and honest members of the bar suffer, with some of them going into bankruptcy."

Chicago Lutherans Honor Founder Nov. 5

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 2—Lutherans throughout the world are this week celebrating the 450th birthday of Martin Luther, according to reports coming into the Lutheran Publicity Association of Chicago.

Joint demonstrations of Lutheran churches in Denmark, Sweden, Germany, Norway and the United States have taken place in the last 10 days according to the Rev. Arthur H. Kaub, president of the association.

For Chicago and its suburbs, where there are about 250 Lutheran churches, a down-town mass meeting is planned for Nov. 5 at which it is expected 10,000 Lutherans will gather for the singing of hymns by Luther and for other ceremonies.

"We celebrate the birthday of Luther in order to praise and thank God for his gift, the reformation of the church," said Mr. Kaub.

New Socialist Head With Farm Strikers

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Leo Krzycki

Milwaukee Man Succeeds Morris Hillquit as Chairman of the Socialist Party.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2 (AP)—The farm strike has the indorsement of the Socialist Party of America today.

Mr. Leo Krzycki, newly elected national chairman, said the executive committee had adopted a resolution extending "sincere sympathy" to farmers in their struggle for better prices and against dispossession from homes.

Forsake Experiments, Representatives Urge

"We have thrown experience overboard and installed experiment in its place," according to Representative A. Piatt Andrew, who spoke at the Women's Republican Club last night. Mr. Andrew believes radicalism has gone too far and in this Representatives, Robert Luce, Joseph Martin and Edith Nourse Rogers concurred. They spoke in favor of a return to a more conservative government and they advocated a sound dollar based on gold.

Representative Luce said Americans had no right to exclaim over the "dictatorships" of Europe. "Ours is a one-man government," he said. "The whole idea of the NRA is a socialistic dictatorship. It is regimentation as a remedy for social and economic trouble—an experiment many professors of economics have long wanted to try."

Simmons Head Urges Educational Change

Coördination of the aims of liberal education with those of vocational training to develop persons better able to adapt themselves to modern social changes was advocated yesterday by Dr. Bancroft Beatley, upon being installed as president of Simmons College.

The installation took place in Symphony Hall at the annual Founder's Day Convocation. Dr. John Washburn Bartol, chairman of the college corporation, made the inauguration address. Dr. Henry Lefavour, president emeritus, whom Dr. Beatley succeeds, delivered an address in memory of John Simmons, founder of the college.

Dr. Beatley said hostility between liberal and vocational education appears to be the result of a narrow conception of each. Liberal education has too often concerned itself with the study of the humanities without regard to their application to the problems of present-day living. "Conversely, vocational education," he added, "has frequently exhibited lack of breadth in that it has concerned itself too greatly with training in techniques for specific jobs. Thus conceived, liberal and vocational education are as far apart as the poles."

Three States Seek More CCC Workers

Welfare agencies selecting Civilian Conservation Corps men in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut have been requested to supply 681 additional youths to fill vacancies caused by discharge since Oct. 1. Massachusetts is to supply 331, Rhode Island 100 and Connecticut 250. Other New England states have filled their quotas. In the veterans' division only 100 vacancies remain.

The present strength of the CCC in New England totals approximately 25,000, 1000 more than the peak strength in the first six months. Enlarged educational facilities are planned for the men.

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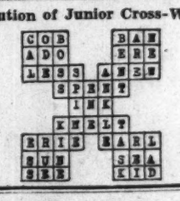

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The Editor's Puzzle

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One of the best ~~if not the best~~ preserves that I know ~~of~~ ~~anything at all about~~ said the lecturer at the cooking school ~~o~~ Pickled black cherries ~~although I have never tried them~~. Pickled strawberries are growing in ~~the~~ popular ~~use by leaps and bounds~~

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

Increased Leisure for Music Opens Wide Field for People Who Do Not Make Work of It

Men and Women Are Learning That There Is Fun in Singing and in Playing Little Tunes on Pipes They Make Themselves

How Will the New Leisure Be Used?
Tenth of 18 Articles

By Millicent J. Taylor
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the thought of more leisure for the average man, comes inevitably the thought—and the hope—of more music. And if leisure means music, music definitely calls for an attitude of leisure.

Happily, the opportunities for hearing good music are on the increase, and the possession of a radio multiplies these with the added joy of working comfortably at home at carpentry, block print carving, weaving or sketching. But the real joy is incomplete until there is added the fun of making music oneself. Furthermore one can train one's sense of pitch and harmony and thereby one's appreciation of other people's music, mightily, through making music; for unless one has had considerable training one must begin with easy tunes and simple harmonies—the very things for training the ear.

Any leisure time activity calls for a "play" attitude of mind. The hardest kind of work is often done in the idiom of play. But in the case of music, especially in the United States, a sense of play, a sheer delight in the doing, has all too often been quenched in childhood through the infliction of dull piano and violin teaching and drill. Furthermore, in none of the arts so much as music—and here again chiefly in the United States—has mere pride of performance, a sort of personal "showing off," been emphasized to the exclusion of a sheer joy in the doing, a delight in the music itself, a happiness in cooperative effort to achieve beauty.

So it is, that for many who would enter the field of making music as a leisure time activity, the first step is thoroughly to tend to one's own attitude in the doing. Any anxiety about singing or playing for people will wreck the activity at the outset. There may, in the end, be quite a bit to share; but forget it in the joy of the doing and let it come of itself if it does. If it doesn't, then no matter. The real fun is in making music.

Test yourself this way. If, with no one around, you can be happy in picking out tunes on, say the piano or harmonica, enjoying your own communion with the simple music, your own progress over what you could achieve last week, your anticipation of further achievement—then you are in a frame of mind that will welcome the making of music as a leisure time activity.

But test yourself still further. If you can join with someone else to play together, or to sing, and not be self-conscious about your own contribution or sensitive if you do not do it well; if you can chuckle when you make mistakes, and gayly ask to go back and try again; if you can hail creditable ensemble-achievement with gay ensemble-congratulations or greet ensemble fiascos with impersonal amusement—then you will have a wonderful time making music in some of your leisure.

For the reader who already has considerable music background and needs only more opportunity in which to develop the activity into a spare time activity, this article may have little to offer. It is chiefly for those who do not come within this happy minority.

Home Is the Place to Begin

Singing, playing, making instruments, composing—this is the order of achievement recommended by an experienced teacher of music, Mr. Thomas Whitney Surette. Begin with singing, is the suggestion. A leaf taken out of experience with children in modern schools may help. Sing easy tunes, particularly folk songs. Then get together to sing.

Home is the place in which to begin to make music. Few families sing together. Let us have more of it. If there is anyone who can play, so much the better; but in any case, begin singing with one or two in the family, and the attraction of their enjoyment may add more. If done with sincere interest in the doing it will grow. Folk songs, hymns, easy chorus work, and a start is made.

Europe is full of choral societies and there are many in the United States. Many of these will admit anyone who likes to sing, even if he has no voice to wonder at. If there is no singing group in one's own town, a club can be organized on a small scale.

Women's clubs often are ready to form singing groups. Possibly a crowd of Christmas Eve carolers can turn itself into an informal permanent organization. It will live if it sings songs as simple and beautiful as the carols it began on. The great Eisteddfods of Wales and the choral festivals of England are the culminations of singing groups of individuals that themselves as organizations come together as groups of groups.

New Englanders have in the past year or so heard over the radio the group singing of club after club from the various New England towns, as encouraged by Mr. Gil Hamlin, and organized in each case locally. Last spring these groups met in Symphony Hall, Boston, for their first spring festival.

The aim of the groups is to give people this chance to express themselves, in coöperation, through the joy of this oldest of arts. The songs are for the most part simple, of the folk type. "Sweet and Low" and other old favorites. A singing New England is coming out of it. And a singing New England or a singing anywhere else is taking genuine steps along the road of contentment.

Almost everyone has heard of the Spring Festival held in Evanston, Ill., and the Bach Festival in Bethlehem, Penna. These are perhaps more along the European lines, well established traditions, as are also the special performances of the Handel and Hayden Society of Boston.

It is noteworthy that this latter organization was formed at a time when Boston had almost no music. It began with hymns and very simple songs. Any town, or a country grange, can do likewise, and become a joy to the individual and a real blessing to the community. Junior choruses can be formed along the same lines, helped by more experienced members of the senior organization.

Those who have seen or heard about the music camps for young people held at Interlocken, Mich., and Oakland, Maine, where boys and girls who love music may enjoy vacation camp life while giving special time to all forms of music during the summer, playing in orchestras, chamber groups, singing, and studying, will be interested in the summer schools held in England by the British Federation of Musical Competition Festivals, an organization of those interested in encouraging music and drama as folk arts.

A summer school of chamber music is held as is also a madrigal summer school at Bangor, a piper's guild at Oxford. There are others, at Ulster, St. Andrews and, of course, the English Folk Dance and Song Society Summer School at Hereford.

Playing of Instruments

A family or group of neighbors can have fun with some of the easier instruments. Simple tunes, played at first in unison, and later, perhaps, in parts, have been the entire repertoire of neighborhood or family orchestras; while the instruments have been mandolins, banjos, ukuleles, fifes, a drum, and a trio of harmonicas. The harmonica, by the way, makes a splendid instrument, and when much skill is gained there are imposing ones to be had. At the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation in Boston, the Harmonica Band does ensemble playing with a flourish.

The trouble, in the United States at least, is that grown-ups aren't simple enough about their music. It is that old idea of only playing for an audience, again.

In the progressive schools an appreciation of instruments and instrumental playing has been greatly increased through the children making simple instruments themselves; and here is another side of the making of music that is worth consideration. At first blush, it may seem childish—but a lot of the fun of life is that, or at least, childlike.

Try making a real pipe that plays, out of a bamboo reed, and the childlike part will be forgotten—or accepted joyfully. The English Folk Dance Society has given impetus to pipe making. Folk tunes and dances, based as they are on very few notes, are delightful on these pipes. Try a family of them together, adding a small home-made drum, and you can't resist making up a folk dance to the result. Or combine pipe play with singing, letting the pipes weave in a separate part.

Children in the progressive schools have made simple percussion instruments, drums from chopping bowls, from coconuts, spiceboxes, gourds, butter tubs. They have made lutes, "cellos," banjos and other stringed instruments of boxes and coconuts. They have made marimbas and xylophones of wood. They have also made tubular chimes of lengths of pipe. These, if growing out of a real study of instruments, can provide something akin to a thrilling hobby. A fascinating exhibit seen at an educational convention a few years ago was made up entirely of homemade primitive instruments mentioned in the Bible, together with books about Bible instruments, music and the poetry, such as the psalms, which were originally written to be sung.

In Boston is a group of "bell-ringers" — not ringers of church chimes although some of them can qualify—but a group who sound out hand bells of different tones, making up a scale. These particular bells—like old-fashioned dinner bells—come from Europe, where this kind of music making is practiced to a greater extent, but they may offer a suggestion to anyone who would care to collect bells of different tones. Christmas Eve on Beacon Hill would not be complete without these bell ringers, who stop in front of one house or another, face the street, and ring out a familiar carol, each ringer providing one or the other of his two notes when needed by the tune. It is quite a trick to play well, as the amateur will soon find out. But a real joy is in the trying, and a means of giving pleasure. The Beacon Hill group started within a family and has been increased to include friends.

The fact that one has never played an instrument does not mean that this avenue of expression is closed. Under the direction of Miss Margaret Anderton, concert pianist, editor, and teacher of music, hundreds of adults who have never played any instrument at all have been taught to play that "complicated" instrument, the piano—and taught in huge classes, not individually.

Teaching Piano by Chart

The extension department of Massachusetts sponsors these evening classes in the Boston Public Library during the winter, once a week, and each of the 75 or 100 pupils, with a printed piano keyboard and notebook before him, comes at piano playing through a study of chord building that almost immediately gives him a sense of achievement. Working out these chords at home on a piano he is ready the next week for further help.

In the front of the room is a piano that when played lights a music score, note by note. Miss Anderton at the piano thus helps her host of pupils to make the connection between sight and sound. A second piano, played by volunteers from the class, gives every pupil a chance to try himself out with the teacher and class present. Men and women in the second-year class show surprising ability. Group piano teaching of adults is a movement spreading in the United States.

Grown-ups are learning that the old-time drudgery of scales and exercises that made the piano an instrument to be dreaded rather than enjoyed, are unnecessary.

It is an inspiration to see these groups, and to hear their members play. None is in it for mere performance. In fact, in these piano classes one finds the ideal attitude toward making music—a love of the doing, and a desire to live with beauty through making oneself a channel for it.

One word more. It has been proved not once, but in many cases, that tone-deafness can be turned into tone-awareness through persistent listening and trying. Begin, however, with simple tones, such as those made with pipes, drums, whistles. Learn to discern whether a pitch is high or low, then work in smaller range, between very high and not so high—and teach yourself to listen.

Sing anyway, whether you can carry a tune or not. The idea that one has "no voice" or "no ear for music" may mean only that one has never really developed any. One is, furthermore, never too old to begin—to sing, to play, to make music—or even to compose simple tunes. The enjoyment of this rich leisure activity belongs to all.

Making One's Own Music Is Fun—Even to Whistle

Upper Left—Keystone. Upper Right—Courtesy of Division of University Extension, Massachusetts Department of Education, State University Extension Division. Lower—The Christian Science Monitor.

Music Hath Charms

Top Left to Right—Bell Ringers in England Carry Out an Old Holiday Custom. Massachusetts University Extension Class Learns to Play the Piano by Chart. Stay-at-Home Campers Gather Round the Piano at the Boston (Mass.) Young Women's Christian Association for an Old-Fashioned Sing.

British Sunday School Union Would Ban War

Peace Resolution Passed Unanimously Pledging Nonparticipation

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A definite lead in the campaign against war has been taken here with the passing of a resolution by the Council of the National Sunday School Union.

This resolution declares in part that while the machinery of international coöperation, provided by the League of Nations, is far from perfect, it "affords the only available means at present of applying the principles of the Gospel of Christ to stop war and to provide a way to organized peace." But "only by the dynamic which the Christian religion supplies," it continues, "can the operations of the League of Nations produce international goodwill and peace."

The council, in viewing with concern the trend toward reliance upon military force in international affairs, has resolved to do its utmost to dissuade all whom it may influence in Sunday schools and churches as well as outside these organizations from taking any part in war.

This resolution also was presented at the public meeting in connection with the National Sunday School Union autumnal convention at Sheffield, where 2000 persons stood and expressed their approval without a dissenting note. This is reported to be the first big interdenominational organization, apart from peace societies, to pass such a peace resolution.

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The Young Folks' Page

Who Was Will o' the Wisp?

Dennis Holt is puzzled at the mystery of his home-coming to Langford, Yorkshire; his mother is sad and the change of name from Fendale to Holt is strange indeed. Later, he discovers the reason for this change. His father, Philip Fendale, the rightful Squire of Langford, has been wrongfully deprived of his ancestral home, accused of a crime he did not commit. He has since become a Jacobite, and as a masked highwayman, Will o' the Wisp by name, is in the service of Prince James Edward, the Pretender.

The day after this disclosure, Dennis and his two friends, the vicarage children, encounter on the moors the unkempt figure of Ragged Robin. This strange figure looks searchingly at Dennis, whom he evidently knows. "If you have no fear, boy, come at night and tell Robin your name," he says.

That night Dennis visits the deserted farm which is Robin's home, and learns from him that it was Robin's brother, Alan, who had accidentally set fire to the Hall, and that Philip Fendale is innocent. Dennis returns home with a packet which Alan had begged his brother to deliver to a Fendale.

By MAY WYNNE

Chapter V

"DENNIS!"

No wonder Mistress Fendale cried out as, opening her casement at dawn, she espied her young son returning pale and weary from his night adventure. He and Robin had talked for many hours about the days when Robin and his father had been lads together, and now, here he was, home once more with his mother in her night-wrapper at the open door to scold him.

"I thought I could have trusted my son," she said, and was surprised to see no sign of penitence in the boy's tired face.

"You can trust me, surely," he said, "and if you will have the story now I will tell it to you though, I confess, I'd as lief sleep for a while."

And she, who after many years had learned the art of patience, bade him go and rest and so be ready with his story when refreshed.

It was many hours, however, before Dennis came down to the parlor, and hearing James and Angela calling to him from the garden he hastened out to tell them he had news for his mother, and would not be able to join them until later.

"There was no need to send them away," said Mistress Holt. "If I cannot trust the children of my best friend it were strange. Parson Beadall has always been true to me and mine, for it was he who wedded us. You may tell James and Angela what you will, Dennis. I trust them as I trust you."

It was said impetuously, for little did she dream of the nature of the news Dennis had to tell.

* * *

"Here be the packet," Dennis concluded proudly when he had finished his tale. "May I be the one to take it to my father in his secret lair at the White Farm? It would be a fair task and—and I would fain talk with my father."

But his mother scarcely heard. "Philip is cleared!" she cried, clasping her hands together in her joy. "And his own son has had the seeing to it!"

After a short consultation they decided to go straight to the Parsonage with their news, and Prudence being out they started off together, Dennis reminding his mother of her promise that James and Angela should share their secrets. She hesitated now, however, uncertain whether it were discreet to tell one so young as Angela. But Dennis begged hard, and at last she yielded.

James and Angela were under the mulberry tree in the garden, eating the ripe fruit, and talking of the news just brought to the Parsonage of the great army collected by the Pretender who was said to be marching on London to pull King George off the throne.

"I am for the King," said James.

Angela nodded. "But I feel sorry for the Pretender," she added, "and would give him food if I found him hiding."

"And be hanged in the market place for your pains!" teased James.

But before Angela could reply Dennis arrived with his great news, which quickly sent all thoughts of kings and pretenders out of their heads.

"And will you go to the Manor and rule there for your mother?" asked Angela. "I shall have to curtsey when you pass, and you will be too proud to play with such as we!"

"Angela is in one of her worst moods," put in James grandly. "But what of Roger Argale and his son? If King William gave them the Manor it is surely theirs, and I do not see how you can take it away. If your father were alive it would be very different."

"My father is alive," said Dennis, "but that is a secret. I had better not speak any more on the matter or I shall betray someone—though, as I told my mother, I know I can trust you."

"Here's my hand on it," said James, holding out a very grimy fist.

"And here is mine," said Angela. "We are your comrades and will be true to you whatever may hap."

"Whenever you need us you will find us at the cliff head by the cottage," added James. "We will go there three times a day. If you can meet us, good, if not you must leave papers for us, and we will do your will."

"And not be afraid of bogles, or gnomes, or even of Will o' the Wisp himself!" laughed Angela.

* * *

Dennis caught their arms and drew them very close. "Least of all of Will o' the Wisp," he said, "for —hush—nearer still, this is the greatest of all my secrets. Will o' the Wisp is my father!"

James and Angela looked at him in amazement, and for a time were silent.

"But, Dennis," Angela said at length, "if he is a highwayman he cannot be the Squire, and—and there is a warrant out for him. If he goes to the Manor he will be arrested."

"I don't suppose we know all the story," put in James hastily. "If you see your father, Dennis, he will tell you how everything can be put straight."

"I must see him," said Dennis anxiously. "I am going tonight to take him the packet and hear what it contains."

Dennis was glad that they did not ask to come with him to the White Farm, for he wished to be quite alone at his first meeting with his father.

"Mother," said Dennis as they walked home, "cannot I go earlier than you planned to the White Farm? I can talk to Farmer Crane if my father is out, but I am longing to see him and hear what he wishes me to do."

So, since his mother was eager too, away went Dennis as soon as the midday meal was over. Prudence had been to the farm already to whisper the news of his coming, and Farmer Crane was in his yard, busy with the harvesting when the boy stepped along.

The farmer, sun-tanned and broad shouldered, welcomed Dennis jovially, but gave no hint before his men of the reason for his visit. It was not, indeed, till the harvesters had trooped back to the field that he took Dennis by the arm.

"Your father lies within," he said in a low voice, "but whether he hath visitors or not I cannot say. Here is the key of the outer cellar, and you must tap twice on the floor a yard's distance from the door if you would gain entry. Of late Mr. Philip has been seldom here, and there have been visitors each time he returned. Go quickly."

* * *

It was dark in the cellar, and the smell of fruit and vegetables hung heavy. Dennis waited breathless for an answer to his tap, and then the trapdoor swung open and a man's hand was seen outstretched to guide the visitor down. Dennis sprang lightly, and found himself in a small vault, with lamp burning on a table, and a pile of rugs in one corner.

But to his surprise there were two figures in the shadows, a tall, middle-aged man wearing a small black mask, and a lad of some seventeen years. The latter was handsomely dressed, but his features, as far as Dennis could see, were coarse, his chin weak and his eyes restless.

"No gallant hero of romance," thought Dennis, wondering as he saw the youth hastily fling his cloak around his shoulder, concealing his face, while, with a word to his companion, he climbed the short rope ladder and let the trapdoor clatter to behind him.

The other figure had not moved, but as Dennis came forward into the lamplight, he gave a low cry and caught him by the shoulder.

"Your name, boy?" he asked.

Dennis drew himself up to his full height as he looked straight into the brightly shining eyes.

"I am your son, Dennis Fendale," he said, "and bring papers that will clear you of the burning of Langford Hall."

[To be continued next Thursday.]

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Alice Carsey

He Gave a Low Cry, and Caught Him by the Shoulder

Talks on Art and Artists

I—An Example of Symmetry in Art

HAVE you ever been to a museum and wandered here and there and seen so many things that had a frozen look and wished that a smiling face would meet you as you rounded the corner of a corridor? Or just been so bored that you would have been delighted to hear the head of this bear rattle! (See illustration.) If going to a museum could only be more like Alice-in-Wonderland's adventures with so many wonderful things going on and the Cheshire Cat with his delicious smile coming and going, how entertaining it would be! However, museums are not really stupid and if, like Alice, you are prepared to find something more delightful to look for than the way out, they are really interesting.

The Queen Charlotte Islands (a group of islands in the northwest Pacific off Vancouver) were originally inhabited by a tribe of Indians known as Haida. You have perhaps seen carvings on totem poles done by Indians, and these Haidan boys and men have done some interesting carvings. However, the boys of this tribe took particular joy in decorating useful things. The rattle seen in our illustration was made for practical purposes and not just for the sake of representing a figure.

These Haida Indians do not seem to have used any standardized style of drawing figures, and unless one were familiar with the general idea to be conveyed, it would be difficult for an outsider to determine the meaning of the carving. But the Indians themselves were never at a loss in interpreting these drawings, for they understood the symbols.

The face of this rattle certainly resembles a human face, but any Haidan boy could have told that it represented an animal, though we might have needed several guesses. Here is the symbol—the two ears which rise over the top of his head tell us that it is an animal. Human beings wear their ears on a line with their eyes, and the Haidans were close observers of every distinguishing detail of nature. The Haidans could also tell that the carving represented a bear because the bear was always symbolized by a large mouth, with either the teeth showing or the tongue protruding.

The eyes and eyebrows, mouth and nose are given great prominence while the cheeks and forehead are much restricted in size. It is as though the eyes and eyebrows were traced on—one side being drawn first then the paper folded over—so careful and exact are these outer curves which indicate the borders of the upper and lower eyelids, and the large inner circle representing the eyeball. The eyes are a striking example of symmetry, which is the harmony produced by the repetition or doubling over of any form on its axis, or when the parts are mutually well proportioned.

See how short the nose is and the sharp angle it forms with the forehead which gives shape to the rattle. The nostrils are high and round and indicated by spirals which are also symmetrical. Note the lines forming his tongue that hangs so mildly for the moment over his lower lip. There is wonderful symmetry in this head from the curves of the smile to the interesting design in the ears.

How evenly and regularly this piece of wood has been carved and what a fine smooth finish has been attained. These Haida Indians developed a wonderful technique with their simple homemade tools, using wood as their medium of expression. In this article we have an example of this technique, a most decorative and symmetrical piece of work both pleasing and amusing.

E. S.

Photo by Oxford University Press—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Wooden Rattle in the Form of a Bear's Head. It Came From the Haida Indians of Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia, and Is Now in the British Museum

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

4. It is our custom for boys to write to boys and girls to girls.

The Mail Bag

Clarkston, Washington

Dear Editor:

I should like to receive letters especially from Spain and South America (in English or Spanish) from the Orient, from Africa, or from anyone anywhere who is a Boy Scout or is interested in stamp and post-mark collecting, Spain and Spanish, or creative writing. I promise to answer all letters, and will be glad to trade stamps. I am 16.

Now clear the air for Station P-E-T. My pet horned-toad wants to talk to Snubs.

"Hello, Snubs, ol' puppy, I've heard about you and I want to know more about you.

"I'm a little horned-toad named 'Horney.' One day not long ago I was wandering out on the hills when some Boy Scouts came along on a hike. One of them took me home in his handkerchief. He took me to school, with him, too, and I can't say I enjoyed that at all.

"One day the boys set me out in the bright sun and put a little black box in front of me. Then they said, 'Now smile, see the birdie!' Tommyrot! There wasn't any birdie! Suddenly something went 'Snap!' and I nearly jumped out of my prickly skin. I'd like to know what they did. I'd like to hear from lots of pets who can speak English or Spanish. Your friend 'Hórney.'"

Elmer W.

Big Timber, Montana

Dear Editor:

I have been going to write to you for so long that I decided that if I didn't do it now I never would.

I am 18 and have lived on a ranch all my life. I graduated from Sweet Grass County High School with the class of '32—the largest class that has ever graduated from the school.

We are all gold mining now and it looks very much as if we are going to strike something rich. There are people here from all over the United States.

Daddy has quite a few claims staked out. Of course, we're hoping for the best.

I have two brothers who would appreciate hearing from boys from 16 up. I, too, would enjoy receiving letters from girls from all over the world, especially from Spain.

We are unable to attend Sunday School or church in our town because we have none. I worked in a large town last winter and I went to Sunday School, church and Wednesday night meetings all the time and enjoyed them so much.

Well, I hope that my mail box will be loaded. I promise to answer all letters, even if it does take me quite a while.

Dorothy E.

Rock Island, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I have been a constant reader of the Mail Bag and have become deeply interested. I, too, would love to make some friends through correspondence, especially with some young girl of my age (16), living in a foreign country.

Some day I hope to travel abroad and then perhaps we may meet personally.

We live in a very historical part of Illinois. Here Chief Black Hawk and his Soc Indian tribe made their home for many years until the white man drove them farther west. An Indian war took place here during that time.

We also have a large arsenal, located on an island off the banks of the Mississippi.

One of the big attractions at the present time is the new roller dam now nearing completion between the arsenal and Davenport, Iowa. (You see, just across the river from my home city is the city of Davenport in the State of Iowa.)

Many large excursion boats are engaged during the summer to give moonlight excursions on the Mississippi. These travel up and down the river at night brilliantly lighted, with the calliope playing, and attract large crowds to the river banks.

I like all sports particularly horseback riding and archery, and am interested in books.

Beverly W.

Wilmington, Delaware

Dear Editor:

I just wish that I could find words to express my deep appreciation for the Monitor, as it helps me in my education and gives me pleasure at the same time. I especially enjoy the Mail Bag since I am fond of letter writing and of contacting folks from everywhere.

My home is in the State of Delaware which is one of the smallest states in the United States but I am very proud of it. We have several places of historical interest, Gooche's bridge being among these. It is situated about 7 miles outside of Newark and is famous because there the American flag was first hoisted in battle by Washington's men during the Revolutionary War.

This summer I had the great pleasure of visiting the world's fair and it was certainly a big thrill. I toured the grounds thoroughly (having a system all my own) and am certain that I missed nothing. The one place where I was thoroughly at home was the Monitor Pavilion which is very attractive and complete.

I'll be more than glad to receive letters from anyone anywhere and promise to answer them promptly. Hoping that letters will come flying from all corners of the earth.

Ruth K.

C., C. C., Chillicothe, Ohio

Dear Editor:

I am interested in corresponding with young people of different countries, to learn their interests and to share mine with them.

At present I may be able to tell them something of the happenings in the Civilian Conservation Corps, of which I am a member, and they, without a doubt, could inform me of things in their country or countries, which are strange to me.

Being a prospective French student I would like a few pointers in understanding the language from persons of that nationality.

Elmer R.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Mae R. (14), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania—Interested in sports, music and skating.

Barbara K. (18), Thornburg, Pennsylvania—Interested in art, and nature. Will write in English and German.

Louise M. (19), New York, New York—Interested in sports, aviation, writing and reading. From any foreign country.

From Boys

Edward S. (13), Maspeth, New York—From abroad.

Bob H. (16), Los Angeles, CalMornia—Interested in hiking, camping, reading.

Herman G. R. Jr., Haddonfield, New Jersey—Interested in stamps and post cards.

Over 30

Lois F., Salem, Oregon—Interested in international relations, music and travel.

Esther B. H., Bronx, N. Y. C., New York—From the northwestern states.

To Those Who Wish to Write

Dr. Macgregor Jenkins, a former editor of the Atlantic Monthly, wrote the following to his young niece, in Geneva. It appeared in "Phila," the official publication of Ecole Internationale, and because of its wisdom and charm, the Monitor reproduces it on the Young Folks' Page.

My very dear Niece:

I have received your letter telling me of your election to the editorial board of your school paper.

I hasten to send you my congratulations, in the first place, because any distinction conferred by one's fellows is an agreeable experience, and in the second, because it will afford you an opportunity for congenial, and I hope, not too exacting labors.

You say you "have always wanted to write." Again, I congratulate you. The nicest thing that can happen to anyone is to want to write. I know of nothing which can give greater pleasure. In the first place your equipment is inexpensive and easy to procure, and it is the sort of pleasure you can carry about with you and can indulge in at almost any time and almost anywhere.

* * *

But you must be quite sure that what you want to do is "to write" and not a very different and more difficult thing—namely to publish. It is very easy to confuse the two. It is all probably quite natural, but I never could understand why the principal pleasure in writing seems to be, to many writers, the printing and publishing of what they write.

If you ski or skate or play tennis you do it for the pleasure it affords you, and not that people may see you do it, unless you are a very vain and foolish person—which you are not. So it is with writing. That is why so many people talk better than they write or write better letters than they do essays. They do not, ordinarily, talk or write letters with probable publication in view.

So I urge you to write for the pleasure it affords you and allow the enrichment of the world's published literature to wait, at least for the present.

And in your writing remember one or two things. First, remember that it is you who are writing, and not someone else. The little lines on your phonograph record are interesting but their only real importance is the music they produce, so what you put down on paper is not important unless it sings of you—tells what is in your mind and heart. So do not imitate others, but try to make your writing express yourself.

* * *

Another thing, remember that good writing is not that which is most free from technical errors, though this is important and you will learn easily how to avoid them. If you draw a picture of a dog it is important that your sketch should look like a dog and not like a pig or a piano. Consequently, good writing is that which most clearly expresses the ideas in your head.

Now we are at the bottom of the whole thing. Your writing will be good or ill, will give pleasure to yourself and others only if you have ideas to express and they are important or interesting. You can pour from a bottle only what has been put into it. So, if you would write, cultivate ideas. There are a great many good ideas in books, so read as many good books as you can. But you are not after other people's ideas, you are after ideas of your own. So do a lot of thinking. Try to find out what your ideas are. If you see a sunset, try to think out what it looks like to you, and try to write it down. Do not content yourself with the ideas someone else had about another and quite different sunset.

I think if you will remember these very simple suggestions you may find that some day you are writing something very real, and when you do, the detail of publication will take care of itself. Even if it does not, you will have a lot of fun.

I am afraid your English teachers may not agree with all this, particularly the part about technical errors, so be pleasant and learn all about them for it will be a great help to you. What your teachers are really trying to do, if you but knew it, is to try to help you to have ideas of your own. They cannot give them to you, they can only help you to find them, and to express them after you find them.

I welcome you, my dear niece, to the ancient Guild of Writers. May you add to the luster of this ancient body, and may you enrich your own life, and possibly the lives of others, by the quiet and quite harmless pleasure of writing down your ideas.

Your affectionate
Uncle Stylus.

Models and Their Makers

Unusual Exhibits at a 'Model Engineer Exhibition'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

AN OLD chair and table in the back garden, when fine; a scullery when wet, and a bathroom in which to fit the many pieces together—these were the surroundings in which a 17-year-old boy, E. J. L. Davies, made his model motion picture house, shown at the "Model Engineer Exhibition" in London.

The "Regal Cinema" is perfect in every detail, even to the roof gutters and water spouts. Show cases on either side of the entrance announce the program and "popular prices," the whole of the front being brilliantly illuminated by floodlights.

There are four pairs of swing doors made of oak, with chromium-plated handles and foot plates, opening into a wide entrance hall with pay box, and staircases leading to the circle and stalls in which is seating accommodation for 1800 people. The interior decoration is carried out in green, silver and gold, with touches of orange.

Lighting Effects in Model Cinema

Concealed lighting floods the painted ceiling; there is a laylight under the balcony; 25 colored lights on a three-color circuit illuminate the stage, and 34 lamps light the main hall. All these lights are made to "dim" in the approved cinema fashion. There are also lights in the front exit passages, winding and operating rooms, entrance hall and foyers.

A tiny three-manual organ is fitted into the orchestra well, and a weighted screen and a main curtain let up and down. Cloak rooms on either side are fitted with washbasins and mirrors.

It took young Davies 14 months to make the model. "You see," he explains, "I don't get home until half-past seven in the evenings, but I used all my Saturday afternoons and often worked as late as 11 o'clock on Sundays. I don't know why I thought of making a cinema! The idea just happened to come, and as I had an old chisel and a hammer and some nails I decided to try.

"I began by planning the scheme of architecture, and then worked it all out on paper to scale. The materials cost me £14 altogether, but it didn't seem much because I only bought the parts as I needed them. The wiring took about two days."

"And what will you make next?"

"A miniature organ that really plays, with all the parts complete." Mr. Davies replied without a moment's hesitation. "I expect it will take me about three years to build it."

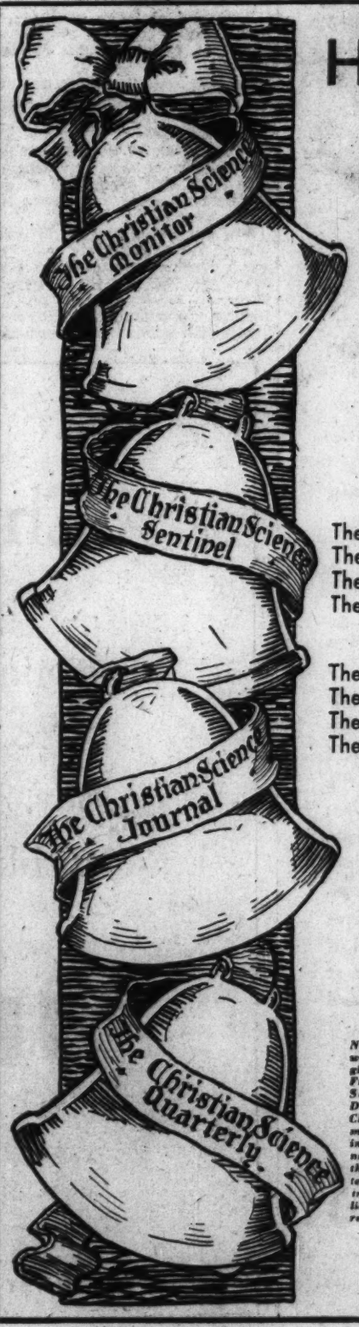
The World's Smallest Airplane

There were many other wonderful exhibits in the show, one—the world's smallest airplane—being a reproduction to a scale of 5-64ths of an inch to the foot of a Blackburne flying boat of 1919. The hull of this indescribably small model is of mahogany, the planes being of thin cardboard covered with oil-paper. The power is the smallest working electric motor in the world, measuring 5/8ths of an inch in length by 7-32nds of an inch in width. It runs at a high speed from a small dry battery, and drives a propeller 5/8ths inch in diameter. Mr. L. R. E. Beale, who built this model, also exhibited a model steam engine which he made from scrap materials at a total outlay of 5d.

The youngest model-making competitor was David Eric Shepherd, aged 10, who exhibited a tiny model of the liner Majestic, accompanied by six dockyard tugs. Bent pins served for davits and needles for masts. It took David 17 days to make his Majestic, and he had nothing to guide him but one small picture which, he says, wasn't much help.

In the drawing competition section was a still younger exhibitor, Colin Marshall, aged 7, who showed a remarkably clever drawing of a locomotive and truck.

Among the many exhibitors this year were a jobmaster, a kitchen porter, a taxicab driver, a police constable and a farm laborer, who carried out their work with the simplest of equipment and in the humblest surroundings, proving that no newcomer to model-making need be deterred by the question of expense.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The Home Forum

Introduction to Bali

THE pleasant little Dutch steamer pulled into a low, slow curve of bay, tropically blue. Green feathered hills rose behind into the strong sky, but the land sprawling around the narrow beach was hot and flat. The fronds of palms and the bright green bulk of other trees waved in a faint breeze to disclose white houses behind them: but for the harbor of Boeleleng it was necessary to look twice. Only a few small casual buildings backed the frail wooden pier which sauntered a short distance into the bay, close above the water.

Awkwardly we climbed down against the side of the steamer and hopped into the tender, which at once splashed away officiously in the direction of the shore. Back against the afternoon sun our ship stood, very white between the double blue of sea and sky. A few handkerchiefs waved on the deck; some of the passengers were bound direct for Sourabaya. Then, with uncomplimentary haste, the vessel tooted smokily and strode over the low waves toward the horizon.

Natives lounged with their arms on the railing of the pier—brown, strong men with vivid sarongs looped about their waists and their muscled chests bare. As the tender churned up to the wooden step, they leaped into gesticulation. They were porters waiting to carry our baggage; and acccepting two or three of them, we walked behind them to the government travel office, admiring the pattern of their sarongs. Hand-loomed of strong fibrous threads dipped into brilliant vegetable dyes, the designs were at once fresh and intricately sophisticated.

We engaged a motor car; and, after our exotic porters had stowed the luggage aft, deliberately and loquaciously, under the direction of a no less exotic chauffeur, we drove through several native streets of low, neat white houses crouching under green trees. Here and there a spacious foreign bungalow stood back behind a lawn bordered with flowers—homes of the few Dutch residents.

Outside the town the road, one of the networks of fine highways built by The Netherlands throughout the East Indies, slipped through tall grass and coco palms in the direction of the hills. The entrance to an open-air temple of weathered buff stone, carved in the elaborate style of Hindu Buddhism, with its upward curving rhythm of design, lured us to stop. We walked through a pair of courtyards, their soft grass starred with the white flowers of the hovering jasmine trees, the scent of jasmine leaning luxuriously on the air. At the threshold of the innermost courtyard we stopped, startled by beauty. Never have I seen such an assemblage of brilliant colors as in that one spot under the sun-flecked shade of the deep green jasmine trees.

* * *

It was the occasion of a Rice Festival, and the women and children of the neighborhood, dressed in their best and most vivid sarongs, with bright flowers tucked in their black hair, were seated on the grass before the altar. The ascending tiers were arrayed with marvelous piles of tropical fruits and colored rice cakes, arranged on great platters with a rigid conventionality of design.

Through the throng a white-haired priestess with a gentle face was moving. When she had finished, the ceremony came to an end. Each woman moved gracefully to the altar, selected her own arrangement of beautiful food; and, lifting it to her head, proceeded to take it home for family consumption—with that naïve practicality which often seems to mingle with the religious zeal of oriental peoples.

After we left the temple we found that the road began to climb rapidly, winding up and up and up until we looked down on the sea in a broad blue circle. Bananas and other tropical plantations gave way to a few stretches of coffee and rubber. As we climbed higher with each rapid mile, the scenery changed from tropic to semi-tropic; the wild vegetation on each side lost its lushness and modified itself to a generous but more restrained verdure reminiscent of the woods of California.

The blue sky had for some time been clouding to gray; and suddenly one of the quick rainstorms of the East Indies pelted down upon us. This was one of the occasions which so often disillusion newcomers who arrive without coats in the belief that islands in the tropics are always sweltering. Grown accustomed to the heat of the unexcited sea and the lowlands, the sharp altitude and the chilled rain thrust themselves into us with cold fingers.

At length, as the hills straightened up to the quiet austerity of real mountains, the rain slackened and the clouds broke. The afternoon had worn to its edge, and the sky, bared to blue in the center, was flung open to the rolling colors of the sunset light. We reached a rest-house at the summit—one of several clean refuges erected throughout the island by the Dutch Government. On the road in front of it we stopped to absorb the splendor of the view. To the east a range of fine shadowed mountains—the tallest of them the famous Mount Bali—dropped into a sudden valley, where three smooth lakes, shining at the bottom, echoed the rosy grandeur of the sky. As we turned to the west, the sun suddenly dropped behind the purple rim of the mountain we had just crossed.

* * *

Our car began to move again, descending this time from the summit. Wistful shadows of twilight crept over the scene. In the highland villages natives stood before huts from whence wood smoke mounted, huddling shawls around their shoulders.

But there was a stealing chill in the air that boded more than mere nightfall. Again gray clouds loomed on the mountains: fog! With a silence that was almost sinister, it folded us in. The trees took fuzzy shapes, the mountains lost themselves in the mass of mist. Night came, and the world around us was thickly gray and black—and cold.

Down, down the ridges curved the car. Its lights plowed thin golden furrows onto the black sheen of the wet road, slippery and winding. Outside the walls of fog there was only dimness and strange silence. Our backs were stiff with the strain.

Now and then, as we sped around and down, dull shapes appeared against the headlights on the roadside. We could make out the gleam of dark, muscled bodies, bare above the waist, striding through the fog. Sometimes they carried torches, which flared weirdly through the dark. And sometimes a silhouette was heightened to drama as a woman walked rhythmically along with a burden on her head—a great earthenware jar, perhaps, or a wicker basket. It was a pageant of shadows.

Villages swept past on the rim of the fog as our driver, undaunted, rushed through the night. We could see little rustic houses huddling under the tall jagged specters of the coco palms. Now and again came the luring odor of native food—that heavy aroma, spicy and richly sweet, which conjures in the imagination all the vivid pictures of the tropics once painted by childhood dreams. Nowhere have I scented such exotic food odors as in the East Indies, weighted as they are with the tempting fragrance of tropical fruits.

And, from time to time, there came little clinking lilts of music as we sped through the dark past a village. The fog lightened with the descent; but even so, the music was always tentalizingly unseen. It was a faerie sound, with an eerily sweet tinkling of some belled instrument, a soft clanging and a delicate, clashing rhythm. It made us feel like the heroes of some quaint old folk tale—ready to follow the haunting tune to the ends of the earth, amid strange and colorful adventures.

Reality seemed bare and uninviting as the lights of the big white hotel at Den Pasar marched up to meet us—even though, like most of the hotels in the East Indies, it was romantic with wide courtyards rimmed with little verandas which looked out into a square of flowers and upward to the stars.

M. M. M.

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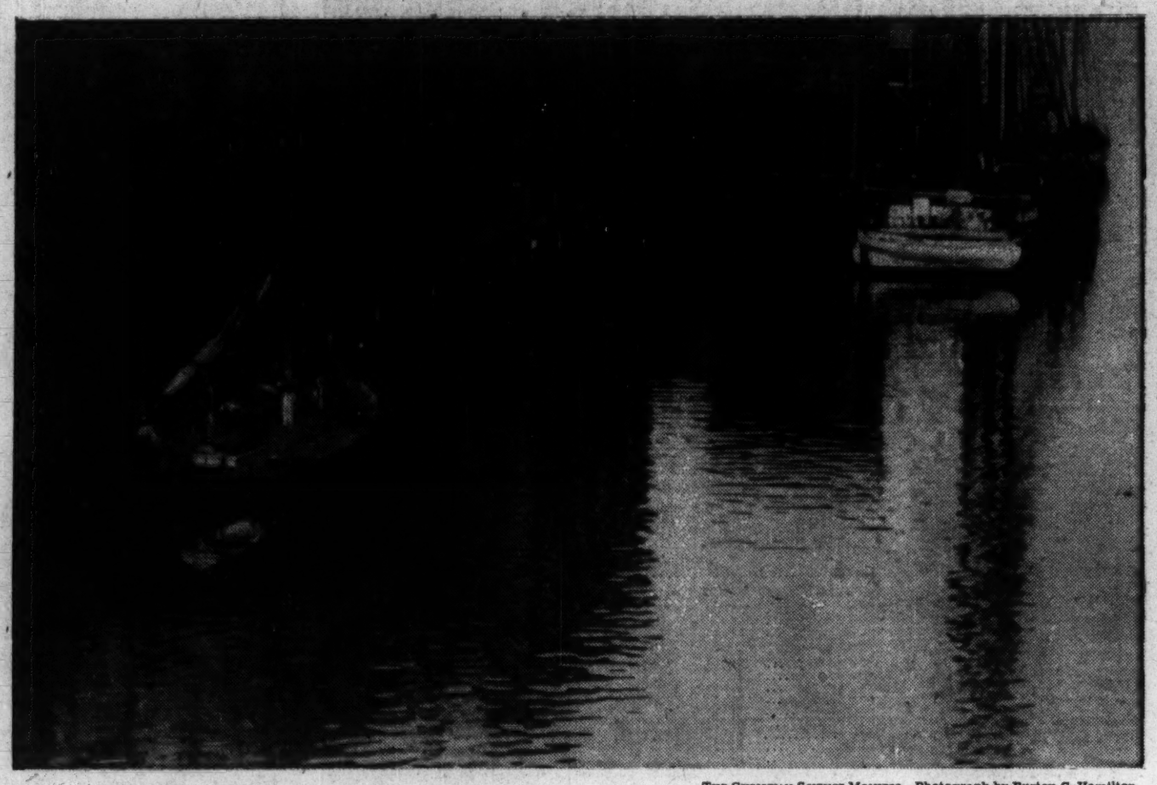

Dawn Silence

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by Burton C. Hamilton

In the Yellow Hills

John noticed that his pony quickened its pace as they turned aside from the lower road to cross Horse Creek and to take the trail toward the home ranch. The sun was still shining but there was a chill in the air and the rancher realized that winter was not far away; frost would soon whiten the Wyoming hills.

"Frosts grow crisper
As they whisper
Of the snow."

On the plain below there had been a hazy warmth and neither snow nor rain had yet fallen in sufficient quantity to lay the dust, and it had eddied about the horse's feet in spurts and clouds and blown backward until man and beast were all of one color, a grayish brown like the land itself.

Little striped chipmunks scampered across the road or sat upright and motionless on jagged boulders which lined the way. Small brown birds flew up ahead of the rider, often vanishing into the underbrush, amid much crackling of dry leaves. The stillness of late autumn was broken by the black and white magpies as they chattered from the gulches and chokecherry thickets.

John was glad to get into the upper hills; never had the foliage along Horse Creek appeared so highly colored as it did to the traveler in the soft evening light. Varied shades of yellow on the cottonwoods brought to his mind the old line of poetry he had learned as a boy:

"The yellow year is drawing to its close."

The aspen grove in a protected draw was yet a thing of vibrant beauty, for a few leaves of bronze and gold still clung to the gray twigs and branches. The wild ivy was the most gorgeous of all the vines, for here were shades of rare carmine, scarlet, brown and brassy green. Winter was on its way, but dashes of brilliance still remained in the world as if to flaunt a last defiant beauty before everything became white and still under a fleecy blanket. The glow of rose haws against a brown stone added a touch of coral red to the landscape, and the round, red berries of kinnikinnick, glistening among green leaves, were as pretty as gleaming beads.

And now John rode by the Jensen ranch—the sheep were feeding on the hillside—it was time for the flocks to be brought down from the mountains and near to the home ranch, for Jensen had an uncanny knowledge of weather and sheep. His stacks of wild hay cut in upland meadows dotted the fields like round-roofed houses minus doors and windows. There would be plenty of feed for the stock until the green grass came again.

The next ranch was John's and he noted that the boys had dug the potatoes, the mellow soil was fresh and damp in heaped-up rows. The corn, too, had been gathered, tattered stalks still stood in the field; the young heifers would enjoy crashing through the empty acres in search of choice leavings. The turkeys, too, would spread out through the field to look for the scattered yellow kernels.

The pleasing smell of fresh-cut pine and spruce filled his nostrils as he rode up toward the house—the supply of firewood was never allowed to run low at the home ranch.

Now John was at home; the sun was sinking; the chill in the air was more noticeable. His man came from the house to take his horse and to assist him with the cumbersome sack of groceries and mail. His words of greeting were short but there was pleasure at his master's return expressed in his smiling face and his brisk helpfulness.

An evening mist seemed to come down suddenly and to envelop ranch house and barns in a silent, protective curtain. It seemed to John as if he and his men stood together, for a short spell, in a space of quiet contentment.

Yes, it seemed good to be at home again—good to be back in this "season of mists and yellow fruitfulness."—From "Sketches of the West," by J. M. DANFORD.

THERE is beauty even in a coal pocket when darkness merges into a moment of pale light and long shadows that give shape to black hulks and somber warehouse walls.

"Dawn Silence" is a study in reflection. It emphasizes the cold stillness that precedes the first scattered sounds of the waking waterfront.

In the left foreground, a chunky little ship is almost lost in the dark shadows of the towering pier. On the right a larger vessel squats comfortably in the scene. Her three masts are reflected in the slip in a shimmering path of light and shadow.

The scene has a "Down-East" flavor; Bangor, perhaps, or Portland or Boston. The craft in the foreground has the blunt earmarks of a Rockport granite sloop, a type now practically extinct. When scuppers deep with paving blocks, they were slow afoot. "Applebowed," scornful clipper crews called them. But they typified the sturdiness of the men who built and sailed them.

The other vessel is a typical Yankee coaster. At the turn of the century, vessels of this type graced every port from Nova Scotia to Long Island Sound. They were the mainstay of New England's West Indies trade—out with ice and lumber from the Penobscot and Kennebec; home with molasses from Cuba, salt from Turks Island, fruits and other products of the semi-tropics.

The smaller coasters did a thriving trade in hay and bricks and lumber from Maine to Boston, and home again with coal, case oil or general merchandise. In the days before the railroad took up the trail of the Newburyport Turnpike, people frequently traveled from Boston to the eastward in these swift little schooner packets in preference to the stage.

The accompanying illustration is a worth-while photographic discovery. For the flourishing days of the Yankee coaster are fast fading in the twilight of half-forgotten legends.

A Visit With Liszt

For a number of years I had cherished the wish to go to Weimar and make the acquaintance of Franz Liszt, whom I admired as much for his grandeur of soul as for his genius. Owing to the numerous obligations of one kind or another which I had assumed, and also the fact that Liszt shifted his residence from Weimar to Rome, and from Rome to Budapest, and from Budapest to Weimar, and to Budapest from Weimar again, I did not make the attempt as soon as I should have liked.

Edouard Lassen, the composer, a friend of mine, was conductor of the orchestra at the Grand Ducal Opera, and I relied upon him to present me to the Master. He obtained an audience for me—this was in 1878 or 1880—without difficulty. Liszt's home was in the park surrounding the grand duke's palace—an unpretentious little cottage, picturesquely covered with ivy, which the sovereign had placed at his disposal. When I was first confronted by this amiable old man, with his long gray hair hanging down upon his shoulders, with his piercing glance and encouraging smile, I was for a moment overcome by emotion. He engaged me in a conversation regarding music in Russia, seeming to be especially eager for details touching on the younger Russian school of composers, whose works he knew and esteemed.

He honored me with an invitation to dinner for the following day, and asked me to play for him before we sat down to the table. The dinner was fixed for one o'clock in the afternoon. Before it I played first some Bach compositions for solo violin and then—to his own accompaniment at the piano—a "Fantasie Russe" by Napravnik, which that composer had dedicated to me and with which Liszt was well pleased. In the meantime the other guests had arrived. They included two young women pianists, Mlle. Timanova of St. Petersburg and Tina Mehlog of Stuttgart, as well as a young composer-pianist Rendano, of Naples. The dinner was a very merry one. Liszt at his best was one of the wittiest and most amiable of hosts, and he put the entire company at ease by the unpretentious heartiness with which he presided at the table. It is true that he had no need for striving to impress anyone; his greatness was so evident and beyond any question.

Two days later he was kind enough to dine with me at the Hotel de Russie in Weimar, where I was staying. I went to fetch him and we walked the short distance to my hotel, where Lassen and the two young ladies were waiting for us. I was touched by the evident devotion with which the good townfolk of Weimar greeted the Master as he passed through the streets. Weimar in that time was still a small, modest little German town, where everybody knew everybody else; and though its inhabitants were accustomed to numerous visitors who were continually appearing to do homage to Liszt, each new arrival was discussed, weighed in the balance, and estimated according to his name, reputation, and position in the world of music. It was with regret that I left this tranquil and patriarchal little town, which had gained an epochal importance because it was the dwelling-place of giants such as Goethe, Schiller and Liszt.—From "My Long Life in Music," by LEOPOLD AUER. (New York: Stokes.)

Calendulas

Sun-bright calendulas,
Your grayed-blue bowl
Is the right container
For your stems, but the soul
Of you, the laughter
That is your being's goal,
Is a glad gold challenge
To the orchard oriole.

Now in mellowed silence
Cool November waits.
Calendulas, the cheerful
Garden potentates,
Shout to bold zinnias
Beyond the picket gates,
And bird and flower listen
While Autumn Wind narrates.

Calendulas will never
Believe a winter's tale.
Salvia, defiant,
Will not hear the wail
Of winter in the offing
In his icy mail.
Zinnias, salvia,
Calendulas—Hail!

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX.

ПРИМИРЕНИЕ С БОГОМ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ПРОБЛЕМА искупления или примирения чрезвычайно смущает человечество, и научное богословие стоит пред необходимостью найти удовлетворительное разрешение. Действительно, искуплению не найдено логического толкования, искупление не было достаточно ясно понято, чтобы найти себе применение на опыте жизни. Теория богословия, что нужно было умилостивить гнев Божий смертью Его сына, теория эта отдает более язычеством, нежели Христианством, и скорее изображает нам мстительного Иегову, нежели Бога-Любовь.

Христос Иисус сказал весьма определенно об искуплении, когда изрек: "Я и Отец—одно." Это заявление об единстве человека с Богом особенно возмутило Евреев, слепому материализму которых оно показалось совершенно непонятным, а, следовательно, и до крайности дерзновенным. Однако, лишь понимание своего единства с Богом дало Иисусу возможность творить исцеления, благодаря которым христианство стало помогать на деле удрученным и униженным.

В наши дни и в нашу эпоху Mary Baker Eddy определенно разъяснила, что человек, в действительности, составляет одно с Богом. Она дала нам семь синонимов для Бога (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, стр. 465), которые точно определяют Его характер и устраняют всякое представление о каком бы то ни было таинственном антропоморфизме. О своем открытии—Христианской Науке—Mrs. Eddy говорит (там же стр. 558): "Когда она (Христианская Наука)—постигнута, то она—призма и прославление Истины. Каждый может увидеть, занявшись, хотя бы немного Христианской Наукой, что она раскрывает вечные истины в свете духовного озарения.

В эпоху Христа Иисуса мир еще не был готов для полного откровения Истины, по этому Иисус говорил о другом Утешителе, долженствующем остаться с нами навсегда. Утешитель снова напомнит нам о тех вещах, о которых Иисус говорил своим последователям. Мы имеем обилие доказательств, что Утешитель этот есть божественная Наука. Почему-же дела и слова Иисуса не были в свое время поняты? Ведь, до известной степени было же человечество подготовлено для его миссии? До известной степени—да. Однако, откровение его вызвало чрезвычайное волнение в умах людей, а то, что его распяли, служит явным доказательством того необузданного негодования, с каким ими была отвергнута истина. Наши пять чувств, т. е. представление о том, что материя так же реальна, как и Дух, что Бог создал материю, и человек от нее зависит,—представление это всегда было врагом духовного постижения. Но Христианская Наука показывает нам, что материальное чувство—бессильный не реальный враг.

Исходящий от "призмы Истины" свет ясно обнаружил тот факт, что человек—точный образ своего Творца, включая сюда все что влечет за собою признание этого факта. Вследствие этого, мы теперь стали понимать, что наши пять чувств нам служат, а не владеют нами. Нас уже нельзя теперь обманным образом уверить, что человек смешение добра и зла, духа и материи, ибо теперь мы ясно сознаем, что такое Бог. Будучи Его образом и подобием, может-ли сам человек не быть Богоподобным?

Итак, вот простота и прямое изложение этой истины. Однако, как доказать ее день за днем, как осуществить ее в обыденной жизни? Все божественные качества, производимые от семи символов Бога, изложенных в книге текста Христианской Науки, должны быть, по возможности, использованы до конца. Но, главным образом, следует нам понять, что Бог есть Любовь, усвоить Его в этом смысле. Когда же мы начинаем думать о том великом факте, что Любовь есть Все и заполняет все, то много—много заблуждений, как бы смываются приливом стремительного течения Любви. Конечно все это должно быть сверх того усвоено в смысле универсального применения. Человеческое чувство, которое любит одних и не любит других не есть любовь, которая отражает Любовь. Мы только тогда по истине, отражаем Бога, когда смотрим по ту сторону ложных черт характера и дурных обстоятельств, когда видим подлинного человека и подлинный мир Божьего создания, когда мы благодарим Бога за Его истинное творение. Что может противостоять этой целительной Любви, которая видит человека, как совершенное чадо Бога, несмотря ни на какую бы то ни было внешнюю видимость? Допустим, что перед нами очевидное явление греха, значит ли что реальность должна потускнеть в наших глазах? Исцелив расслабленного человека, Иисус сказал: "что легче сказать: "прощаются тебе грехи твои," или сказать: "встань и ходи,"—доказав этим свое господство над тем и другим состоянием человека, исцелив его в обоих случаях.

Отводить взор от всего, что нереально, в сторону реального—это теперь делается. И по мере того, как мы будем утрачивать наш страх перед грехом, страх, что он привлекает нас и действует на нас,—исцеления будут совершаться и чаще и быстрее. Не будем же бояться сделать первый шаг и познаем Бога во всей Его полноте, добро—в его целостности и вследствии этого, признаем бессилие и нереальность зла. Этим путем мы завоюем нашу внутреннюю свободу и в том же направлении поможем ближнему, ибо благодаря внутренней свободе, мы будем спокойны и тверды в сознании единства человека с Богом. Говоря о нашем Путеводце, по следам которого мы все должны радостно идти, Mrs. Eddy сказала (No and Yes, стр. 33): "Слава человеческой жизни заключается в превозможении, греха и смерти," а несколькими строками выше она же говорит, что "Кровь Христа, изливающая любовь, питает единство человека с Богом." Да будет нами получено больше этой любви, и да нальем ее обильнее, чтобы утолить жажду иссохшего и пораженного бедностью мира. Этим путем нам дано увидеть, что и наши личные нужды получают удовлетворение, и наши личные представления о грехе, болезни и смерти утрачивают свою мнимую власть над нами.

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

At-one-ment With God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE question of atonement has been extremely puzzling to humanity, and scholastic theology has been hard pushed for a satisfactory explanation. Indeed, atonement has not been rationally explained, because it has not been clearly enough understood to be made practical. Such a theory as that of appeasing the wrath of God by the death of His son savors of paganism rather than Christianity, and gives an impression of a vengeful Jehovah rather than of God who is Love.

Christ Jesus spoke in no uncertain terms about atonement when he said, "I and my Father are one." It was this statement of man's oneness with God which especially roused the Jews, because to their blind materiality it seemed impossible to grasp, and therefore utterly preposterous. But it was this understanding of his oneness with God that enabled Jesus to do the healing works which made Christianity practical to those afflicted and cast down.

In our day and age Mary Baker Eddy has made it clear that man is in reality at-one with God. She has given us seven synonyms for God (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 465) which show His exact nature and sweep away all sense of anthropomorphic mystery. Of her discovery, Christian Science, she says (*ibid.*, p. 558), "When understood, it is Truth's prism and praise." Anyone can see, from even a slight study of Christian Science, that this teaching reveals eternal truths in the light of spiritual inspiration.

The world was not ready for the full revelation of Truth in the time of Christ Jesus, and he spoke of another Comforter which should remain with us forever and bring to our remembrance all the things of which he spoke to his followers. And this Comforter is abundantly proved to be divine Science. Why were not Jesus' works and words more clearly understood? Surely to some extent humanity was ready for his mission. To some extent, yes; but the upheaval his revelation brought to human thought was very great, and its repudiation of the truth violent, as the crucifixion showed. Always the five senses, alias the belief that matter is as real as Spirit, that God created matter, and that man is dependent upon matter, has been the enemy of spiritual understanding. But Christian Science shows material sense to be a powerless, unreal enemy.

The light from "Truth's prism" has made it so plain that man is the exact likeness of his Maker, with all the possibilities this fact implies, that the five senses are recognized as servants instead of masters. We can no longer be deceived into believing that man is a mixture of good and evil, matter and Spirit, for we clearly see what God is; and man being image and likeness, what else can he be but Godlike?

Now this statement of the truth is simple and straightforward; but how is it to be proved day by day, and brought out in current experience? All the divine qualities deducible from the seven synonyms for God stated in the Christian Science textbook must be used to the fullest possible extent. And especially must we learn the meaning of God as Love. As we ponder this great truth, that Love is All-in-all and that man reflects Love, much error is swept away at once in the flood-tide of its irresistible impetus. Moreover, this must be understood in its universal application. The human sense which loves some persons and dislikes others is not the love which reflects Love. But to look beyond wrong traits and untoward situations to the real man and the real universe of God's creating and to thank God for His true creation—that is to reflect Love indeed. What can withstand this healing Love, which sees man as God's own perfect child, regardless of material appearances? Suppose sin is apparent, can that dull our vision of reality? When healing the palsied man, Jesus said, "Whether is easier, to say, Thy sins be forgiven thee; or to say, Arise, and walk;" and he proved his dominion over these conditions by bringing about the healing of both.

This looking away from the unreal to the real is being done today; and as we lose our fear of sin, fear that it can have any appeal to or any effect upon us, healing will be done more often, and instantaneously. Let us not be afraid to take the first step by acknowledging the fact of God's allness, the entireness of good, and the consequent powerlessness and unreality of evil. Thus let us win our own freedom and help our brother to win his, freedom to stand with serenity and might in our knowledge of man's oneness with God. In speaking of our Way-shower, in whose footsteps we all must joyfully walk, Mrs. Eddy says (No and Yes, p. 33), "The glory of human life is in overcoming sickness, sin, and death;" and a few lines before this she speaks of "the blood of Christ, the outpouring love that sustains man's at-one-ment with God." May we all receive and pour out more of this love to slake the thirst of the parched, poverty-stricken world; and in so doing we shall find our own needs ministered to, and our own beliefs in sin and sickness and death losing their seeming hold upon us.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

November

No sun—no moon—
No morn—no noon—
No dawn—no dusk—no proper time of day—
No sky—no earthly view—
No distance looking blue—
No road—no street—no "t'other side the way"—
No end to any Row—
No indication where the crescents go—
No tops to any steeple—
No recognition of familiar people—
No courtesies for throwing 'em—
No knowing 'em!
No traveling at all—no locomotion—
No missing of the way—no notion—
No go—by land or ocean—
No mail—no post—
No news from any foreign coast—
No park—no ring—no afternoon gentility—
No company—no nobility—
No warmth—no cheerfulness—no healthful ease—
No comfortable feel in any member—
No shade—no shine—no butterflies—no bees—
No fruits—no flowers—no leaves—no birds—
November!

—THOMAS HOOD. Poems.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Cross Currents Characterize An Inactive Market

Price Trend Is Irregular and Trading Continues Very Dull

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—Cross currents prevailed in the stock market today. Reactionary tendencies in metals and utilities were offset by improvement in alcohols, oils and some other industrials.

Rails, although quiet, were inclined to side with the constructive side. Dullness gripped the list into the late dealings. Losses of around a point were shown in U. S. Smelting, Consolidated Gas and American Smelting while gains of 1 to 2 were recorded by Standard Oil of New Jersey, American Telephone, National Distillers, New York Central and U. S. Industrial Alcohol.

Transfers approximated 1,050,000 shares.

Grains rallied and dipped intermittently, offering little stimulus to equities. The dollar continued to point downward in foreign exchange dealings. Bonds showed signs of recovering.

A "Silver Lining"

The "silver crowd" in Wall Street, which has long been hopeful that "something" would be done for the white metal, was enthused by reports that the Treasury may soon issue some $11,000,000 in silver certificates which will be backed by silver received in last June's war debt payments. Bar silver jumped ⅞ of a cent an ounce to 40⅞ cents, a new high for the year.

There was continued skepticism expressed in banking circles regarding reports of a currency agreement between the United States and Great Britain whereby the former will be permitted to buy gold in the foreign market, in moderate quantities, without interference from the Bank of England.

The basis of both the British and French monetary policies, it was pointed out, is to keep the pound and franc down in relation to the dollar. Washington's object in buying gold abroad, bankers recall, is to further lower the value of the dollar in terms of leading European exchanges and, consequently, raise the price levels of domestic commodities. The conflicting theses, it is added, tend to make any monetary understanding between the major powers extremely difficult at this time.

Notwithstanding the rather murky economic atmosphere, the announcement that receipts of the U. S. Treasury in October were virtually double those of the corresponding month last year was quite cheering to financial observers; the substantial progress in business and industry compared with 1932, it was believed, was confirmed by the Treasury's receipts for the current fiscal year up to Oct. 31, which totaled $927,643,126 compared with $566,-$566,883,767 in the like 1932 period.

Bond Prices Irregular

The bond market today showed no inclination to shake off the uncertainty and hesitancy which have characterized its course during the last several days. Prices were highly irregular with trading in comparatively small volume.

A few of the secondary ratings which were pulled down yesterday encountered better support and rallied in a mild way. U. S. Governments and prime corporation loans were barely steady with the majority ruling at slightly lower levels. Foreign issues lacked a definite trend, although French, German and some other European categories were at moderate gains.

Low-priced bonds which improved a bit included Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Alleghany Corporation 5s of 1950, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, New York Central 5s, Southern Railway 4s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Armour 4½s, International Telephone convertibles, and U. S. Rubber 5s.

The list had some soft spots but in most cases the small volume of transfers suggested thin markets as the real reason for the weakness. This appeared to be the controlling factor in the declines of 1 to 2 points in such issues as Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Detroit Edison 4½s, and one or two other utility loans.

Price changes were narrow in the federal list and during the early trading the range extended from 1-32 of a point higher to 4-32 of a point lower.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg Net
December	9.58	9.59	9.57	9.56	+.01
January	9.64	9.65	9.58	9.62	+.01
March	9.79	9.80	9.73	9.27	+.01
May	9.91	9.95	9.85	9.91	+.09
July	10.05	10.06	9.98	9.98	9.04 +.01

Spots—9.75. b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

New Orleans

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg Net
December	9.52	9.54	9.47	9.53	+.05
January	9.60	9.62	9.57	9.61	+.03
March	9.75	9.78	9.72	9.77	+.05
May	9.88	9.90	9.84	9.90	+.04
July	10.02	10.02	9.97	10.01b	+.03

b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg Net
January	5.28	5.28	5.21	5.21	—.05
March	5.28	5.28	5.22	5.22	—.04
May	5.29	5.29	5.24	5.24	—.04
July	5.30	5.31	5.25	5.25	—.03

Tone at close steady.

Cotton Market Quiet

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—Cotton was quiet again today and prices held within a narrow range. Buying on the further decline in the dollar seemed to be restricted by uncertainty as to the showing of next week's government crop report, but there was a sufficient demand from the trade to absorb some southern hedging and scattered realizing or liquidation. After selling up to 9.59 at the start, December reacted to 9.51, but was holding around 9.58 in the mid-afternoon market when active months showed net advances of 3 to 5 points.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg Net
December	99.7			99.20	
January	100.50	100.50		100.50	+.50
March	100.50	100.50		100.50	
May	100.50	100.50		100.50	
July	100.50	100.50		100.50	

Tone at close steady.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Nov. 1
97	86	7	Abraham & S pf	10	90¾	90¾	90¾	
13¼	3		Adams Express	1100	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
21⅝	8	1	Adams Millis	500	17¾	16⅞	17⅜	16¼
12½	8½		Addressograph	1100	7¾	7¼	7¾	7¼
103¾	13½		Advance Rumely	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
11¾	5¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	2100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
112	47½	3¾	Air Reduction	800	99	98	99	96½
33	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	15800	27¼	25⅞	26⅝	27
4	⅞		Airway Elec App	100	2	2	2	
8¼	⅞		Alleghany Corp	700	3½	3½	3½	3⅛
20	1¼		Alleghany pf xw	400	8¼	6	8¼	
145½	70¾	6t	Allied Chem	3400	130	129	129	128
26⅝	6		Allis Chalmers	1100	15¾	15½	15⅝	15¼
47	18½	2	Amerada	1100	43	42	42	42½
35	7⅛		Am Ag Ch Del	300	22	21	22	20½
28½	8		Am Bank Note	200	12½	12	12½	11¾
64	23¾		Am Beet Sugar	400	9½	9	9½	8½
42½	8½	.60	Am Beet Sug pf	60	49	47¾	49	
106	10	7	Am Brake S&F	100	27¼	27¼	27¼	
98¼	40½	4	Am Brake S&F pf	100	95	95	95	94
134	112	7	Am Can	1900	90¼	88	89	89
39¾	6½		Am Can pf	100	130	130	130	
51¼	34	3t	Am Car & Fdry	300	21½	20¾	21¼	
89⅞	13		Am Chicle	100	44	44	44	44
13	6½		Am Com Alcohol	3400	53¾	51½	52	51
19¾	3⅝		Am European	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
44⅞	7¼		Am & For Pow	3300	8¾	8¼	8¾	8⅜
38⅝	6⅛		Am & For Pow pf	400	19	18¼	18½	17
27½	4¾		Am & For Pow 6	230	13¼	12¾	13¼	12
21½	4¼	1	Am & For Pw 2pf	430	10⅞	10¼	10¼	10
18	2½		Am Hawaiian	500	15⅝	15¾	15⅞	15½
17½	3¾		Am Hide & L	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
15⅛	4¼		Am Ice	1100	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7
31⅜	5⅞		Am International	1600	8½	7⅞	8¼	7
6	1		Am Locomotive	100	23½	23⅛	23½	7⅞
23⅝	3⅛		Am Mach & Met	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
19⅞	4		Am Metal	5200	19⅞	18¼	19¼	18⅜
41⅛	9⅞	1½	Am Power & Lt	3900	7⅝	7	7	7¼
19⅛	4⅝		Am P&L 6% pf	400	15½	15⅛	15⅜	14⅞
31⅞	5¼		Am Radiator	10500	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	11½
4½	⅞		Am Rolling Mill	1900	15⅝	15	15½	14⅞
52½	10⅝		Am Ship & Com	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
93	31		Am Smelt & Ref	72800	46⅞	44¾	45⅞	46⅛
73	20½		*Am Smelt & R pf	200	91½	90	90	
27	4⅝		Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	63	63	63	
74	24½	2	Am Steel Fdries	500	17	16¼	17	61¼
134¾	86½	6	Am Sugar Ref	300	53½	53	53½	16⅛
37⅝	7		Am Tel & Tel	22400	112	109¾	111⅞	53½
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Type F pf	50	9½	9½	9½	9
80	35	1	Am Wat W & E	3100	18⅞	18	18⅞	18⅛
17	3½		Am Wat Ipf	100	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
61⅞	22⅜		Am Woolen	100	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
10⅞	2¼		Am Woolen pf	200	19⅜	19¼	19¼	19¼
22⅜	5		Am Zinc Lead&S	100	7	7	7	6⅞
23	8½	.60	Anaconda Cop	21800	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
29¼	9¾	1	Anchor Cap	400	20½	19⅞	20½	20½
115	95	7	Archer Daniels	300	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
90	41	7	Archer Dan pf	50	111¼	109½	109½	111¼
7¾	1⅛		Armour Ill A	600	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
5	¾		Armour Ill B	700	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
7¼	1		Arnold Constable	200	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
80½	34⅝		Asso Apparel Ind	400	1½	1½	1½	1
79⅝	50	3	Atchison T&SF	3300	47½	47	47½	46
59	16½		Atchison pf	100	57	57	57	
31⅞	12⅜	1	Atl Coast Line	500	29¼	29¼	29¼	
37½	9		Atl Refining	5900	29¾	28¾	29¼	29
28⅛	1½		Atlas Powder	100	22¼	22¼	22¼	
84½	31¼	2	Atlas Tack	100	30½	30½	30½	30⅜
11⅜	5¼		Auburn Auto	100	37	37	37	36½
			Aviation Corp Del	6800	7⅝	7¾	7	7

—B—

17⅛	3½		Baldwin Loco	4600	10⅞	10¼	10½	10½
37⅞	8½		Balt & Ohio	6900	22½	21½	22	21½
39¼	9½		Balt & Ohio pf	3200	22½	22	22½	21⅞
41¼	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	33½	33½	33½	
110	68⅝	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	97½	97½	97½	
11	2		Barnsdall A	1600	8¾	8	8⅜	7⅞
12½	3½		Belding Hem	100	9	9	9	8
96½	62¼	5.86	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	94½	94½	94½	93½
15	13¼	1½	Beneficial I Loan	700	14	13¾	14	13¾
21¼	6⅛		Bendix Aviation	2400	12⅝	12¼	12½	11¾
33⅜	9	1	Best & Co	400	21¾	21½	21¾	
54½	9½	2	Bethlehem Steel	5200	29⅜	28	29	28¾
37⅜	18	1.60†	Bohn Alum & Br	1100	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	42¾
21⅜	5½		Borden	3500	22½	21¾	22½	21⅝
14⅝	2⅝		Borg Warner	600	15	15	15	14
41¼	21¾		Briggs Mfg	800	8⅝	8	8¼	8
88½	63½	5	Brooklyn Man T	5900	27	26½	27	26¾
19⅝	2⅜		Brooklyn Un Gas	800	61	61	61	61
9⅞	¾		Bucyrus E cv pf	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
35	3		Budd Mfg	300	5¼	5¼	5¼	
5¾	1		Budd Mfg pf	20	24	24	24	23½
13¼	2½		Budd Wheel	400	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
20⅞	6⅝	.40	Bullard	100	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	5⅝
43¼	8½		Burroughs Add	1200	13⅜	12⅞	13	12⅝
			Byers	1200	21⅞	20⅝	21⅞	20

—C—

9⅞	2		Calumet & Hecla	500	5	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
21¼	1½		Callahan Z & L	300	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	1800	27	26¼	26⅞	25½
20⅞	7⅛		Canadian Pacific	4400	13⅛	13	13⅛	12⅞
103½	30½		Case Thresh	7800	65½	64	64½	63¾
4¾	⅝		Celotex vtc	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1
29⅜	5½		Caterpillar Trac	1100	19½	19¼	19¼	18½
58⅞	4½		Celanese Corp	34800	43⅝	42	43½	42½
5⅞	½		Celotex Co	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
44¾	5⅞		Central Aguirre	100	30	30	30	
27	1		Cerro de Pasco	39400	37⅞	36	36	36¾
52½	14⅞	2	Certain-Teed	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
49¼	24⅝	2.50	Chesapeak Corp	700	32	30	31¾	30¼
14⅞	2½		Chi & Gt W pf	6900	38⅝	37½	38¾	38
11	1		Chi Milk & StP	500	8½	6	6½	
18¼	1½		Chi Mil & St P pf	4100	7½	4⅞	4⅞	
12⅜	2¼		Chi & N'western	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
10⅛	2		Chi Pneu Tool	200	6⅝	6	6⅜	5½
15	5		Chi Rock Isl & P	300	4	4	4	3⅞
10⅝	2		Chi R&P 6%	200	4½	4⅜	4½	
52⅞	23¾	2	Childs Company	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
25	7½	2	Chrysler	34100	64⅜	59¼	60⅛	58⅜
35⅝	14		City Ice & Fuel	200	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	14⅞
41½	10	1	City Stores	200	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
22⅜	7		Cluett Peabody	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	
26	3		Colgate-Palm-P	300	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13¼
17⅜	3½		Collins & Aikman	200	16½	16	16½	
54	14		Colo Fuel & Ir	1200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
51	15¼		Colo F & I pf	10	13	13	13	
28⅛	9	.50a	Colo & Southern	10	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
27¼	8⅝		Columbia Gas	6200	12⅞	11⅜	11⅞	12
71⅛	23⅛	2	Columbia Pic vtc	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	
19	4		Columbian Carb	800	51¼	50½	51¾	51
43½	18	2	Comm Credit	700	14	13¾	14	13½
97⅛	84	6	Comm Inv Tr	500	34	33¾	34	
94	9	.60	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	88	88	88	33½
61	13⅜		Comm Solvents	18600	33¾	32½	33½	32¼
60½	21	6	Comwlth & Sou	7400	2½	2	2½	2
27⅝	7⅜	1	Comwlth&S 6pf	600	29½	28½	29	29
14⅜	5⅞		Congoleum Nairn	1500	22½	22	22	27½
34⅛	3⅞	3	Consol Film I pf	300	9¼	9	9¼	
99	82¾	5	Consol Gas	16500	38¾	37⅜	37⅞	38¾
5½	2		Consol Gas pf	200	83	83	83	84
15¾	5		Consol Laundries	200	2½	2¼	2¼	
3¼	⅛		Consol Oil	21600	11½	10¾	11¼	10¾
10¼	1⅛		Consol Textile	400	1¼	1	1¼	1⅛
4½	¼		Container A	500	7	6¾	7	
18¼	3		Container B	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
7½	⅛		Cont Baking A	500	9	8⅞	9	9
69	35½	2½	Cont Baking B	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
17½	3½		Cont Can	3200	63½	62¾	63½	62¾
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Dia Fibre	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	
4	1		Cont Insurance	1500	25¾	24¾	24¾	24½
19⅝	4⅞		Cont Motors	900	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
90⅝	45⅜	3	Cont Oil	5100	17⅜	16⅝	17⅛	16⅝
71½	23⅜		Corn Products	1500	76	73¾	73¾	75
65	14¼	2†	Coty	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
8½	1		Cream of Wheat	500	27½	27½	27½	27½
23	6		Crown Cork & S	1200	32	31	31	31
59½	20¾	2½	Crown Zellerback	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
12¾	6½		Cuba Co	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
39⅞	21	1.80	Cudahy Packing	600	39½	39	39	38
27⅜	5½		Curtis Publishing	200	16¼	16¼	16¼	
20¼	2¼		Curtis Pub pf	500	42½	42	42	
8	2		Curtiss-Wright	1800	2½	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
			Curtiss-Wright A	1100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4

—D—

8¾	1⅝		Davega St	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	
18⅞	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	200	11⅞	11	11⅛	11
49	6¼		Deere & Co	6200	30	29	29¼	29
93¾	37⅝		Del & Hudson	1900	47¾	45¼	47¼	45¾
46	17¼		Del Lack & W	1800	22⅞	22	22⅝	21¾
19¾	2		Denver R G pf	7800	65½	64	64½	63¾
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	100	5½	5½	5½	
31	26¼	1	Diamond Match	200	25½	25½	25½	25⅛
39½	12	1.80†	Diamond M pf	300	29½	29¾	29¾	
26⅜	10½	1.20†	Dome Mines	6100	38⅛	35⅞	36	37⅞
18¼	10¼	.75	Dominion Stores	300	20⅞	20	20⅜	19⅜
11	6¾		Dresser A	1200	13¾	13½	13½	
85¾	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	100	10½	10½	10½	10¼
102½	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	7500	77½	76	76¾	78¾
				20	92½	92½	92½	93

—E—

10	1⅛		Eastern Roll Mill	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	1400	71⅞	70½	71	70½
27½	10		Elec Auto-Lite	1400	14⅛	13¾	14	14
36½	7½		Elec & Mus Ind	1800	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
32¾	6½		Elec Pow & Lt	3200	5¾	5¼	5¼	5⅜
54	21	2	Elec Pw&L 6% pf	1200	12½	12½	12½	12
4	⅞		Elec Sto Battery	200	10	10	10	9¾
6	⅝		Elk Horn Coal	100	1	1	1	1
47	15½		Elk Horn Coal pf	300	1½	1½	1½	1½
49⅝	15		Engineers P S 5pf	200	15¼	15	14½	15¼
7½	4½		Engineers PS ww	300	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	
11½	4⅜	¼	Erie RR 1pf	900	15½	14½	15½	
			Evans Products	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
			Exchange Buffet	20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	5

—F—

11¾	3¼		Fed Motor Tr	200	5½	5½	5½	5¼
30	7⅝	.60	Fed Water Serv	400	2	1⅞	2	2
36	10¼	1.20	Fed'd Dept Sto	200	20	20	20	20
31½	9⅛	.40	Fidelity Phe F In	400	25	25	25	25
75	42	6	Firstn T&R pf A	2700	19½	18½	19⅜	17⅞
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	100	71	71	717	70½
23	4½		Foster-Wheeler	900	51¾	51¼	51¾	50
23⅜	2		Foundation	200	10	10	10	9½
47⅜	16½	2	Freeport Texas	1500	44⅝	43⅝	44⅝	43¼

—G—

12	2⅝		Gen Am Inv	400	7½	7	7½	7⅛
43¼	13¾	1	Gen Am Trans	600	28½	28	28½	28
27	4⅝		Gen Asphalt	700	14¼	14	14¼	13⅞
10½	2⅛		Gen Bronze	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
23	2¼		Gen Cable A	200	7½	7½	7½	
30¼	10½	.40	Gen Electric	17800	19¼	18⅝	18⅞	18⅜
12¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	700	12	11⅞	12	12
39⅞	21	1.80	Gen Foods	2400	34¾	33¼	34¼	34
27⅛	5⅝		Gen Gas & E A	300	1	1	1	1
50¼	24¼	2.06	Gen G & E ev pf	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	
71	35½	3	Gen Hal Edison	400	50¼	50¼	50¼	
35¾	10	1	Gen Mills	500	63½	63	63	64
58	65½	5	Gen Motors	43700	27¾	26¾	27¼	27½
10½	2⅛		Gen Mot 5% pf	200	85	85	85	85
8¼	2		Gen Out Ad	100	48	48	48	
49½	12¼	1	Gen Pub Service	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
4⅝	⅜		Gen Ry Signal	400	28	28	28	26
20¼	9¾	1	Gen Realty	700	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅜
7⅝	⅜		Gillette Saf Raz	1500	11⅞	10⅞	11¼	10½
20	3¾		Gimbel Bros	600	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
91¼	48	7	Glidden	2700	14¾	14⅜	14½	14½
16	3		Glidden ppf	10	85½	85½	85½	
27⅝	12	1.20	Gobel (Adolf)	1700	7	6½	6¾	
21½	3		Gold Dust	700	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	17
9	⅛		Goodrich	4600	13½	12¾	12¾	12⅝
47½	9¼		Goodrich pf	200	33	32½	33	
5⅝	1		Goodyear	7500	32	31	32	31⅜
15⅝	3⅞		Graham Paige	400	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
10¼	3⅝		Granby	1200	9¾	9½	9½	9¾
			Grand Union	300	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4¼

—H—

38⅝	15¾	1	Hahn Dept Sto	600	4¾	4½	4¾	4¾
33¾	4⅝		Hahn D S pf	300	19½	19½	19½	19½
16⅜	4⅝		Hal Corp of Am	110	2½	2½	2½	
110	72½	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	106	106	106	106
110	85	7	Hershey Choc pf	100	86	86	86	86
90	64¾	5†	Holland Furnace	100	4½	4½	4½	
10½	2½		Homestake Min	700	355	340	340	340
373	146	15†	Houdaille Her B	100	3½	3½	3½	
6¾	1		Houdaille Her A	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
38	8½		Houston Oil	1700	22½	21½	22½	21½
7¾	1⅞		Houston Oil new	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
33	3½	1	Howe Sound	9300	31⅝	30	30	31⅜
19	6½		Hudson & Man	200	9½	9	9	9
16⅜	3		Hudson Motor	1900	9¾	9¼	9½	9¾
7¾	1⅝		Hupp Motors	600	3½	3¼	3¼	3⅜

—I—

50¾	8½		Ill Central	1800	25	24	25	23⅝
82½	24	4	Indus Rayon	1600	70¾	69	70⅜	68¾
78	19½	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	300	52½	51½	52	50
45⅞	12		Inland Steel	200	31	30	30	30½
12	2½		Inspiration Cop	200	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	8¼
11⅝	4¼		Interboro Rap T	100	8¾	8¼	8¾	8½
10⅞	2⅞	.20	Interlake Iron	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
40	6½		Int Carriers	200	4¼	4½	4	5⅜
46	13⅝	.60	Int Cement	400	30½	30	30	29¼
13⅞	2½		Int Harvester	3600	37¼	36½	36⅞	35⅞
22⅜	6⅝		Int Hydroelec	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	
109⅞	72	7	Int Nickel	20100	20	19⅜	19⅝	19¾
10	½		Int Nickel pf	100	107	107	107	
5¾	¼		Int Pap&Pow A	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
4	¼		Int Pap&Pow B	500	1⅞	1½	1⅝	
59½	9¾		Int Pap&Pow C	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
71⅞	24½		In Silver	3300	40	38	37½	39
21¾	5½		Int Silver pf	2000	60½	59	59	60
			Int Tel & Tel	12800	12¼	11⅝	12¼	11⅞

—J—

45	23	3	Jewel Tea	100	28	28	28	28
60⅜	12¼		Johns Manville	4400	49½	48¼	49½	48¼
91	35	1	Jones & L'lin pf	10	50	50	50	50

—K—

110	100	6	an C P&L B pf	30	100	100	100	100
24⅞	6½		Kan C South	300	11	10¾	11	10¾
31½	6		Kelly-Sp 6% pf	100	13	13	13	
31⅛	6		Kelvinator Corp	300	10	9¾	9¾	9¾
73	30	6	Kendall Co pf	200	10	9⅞	9⅞	
26	7⅝		Kennecott Cop	14800

Financial: News and Comment

Chief Executive Finds Gains From NRA Satisfactory

Admits Halt in Three Industries—Points to Higher Wages

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—President Roosevelt yesterday reiterated the objectives of his financial policy, but refused to give a word of explanation illuminating the direct connection between gold and prices. He even confessed that he did not understand the intricacies of the problem very well himself.

But the Chief Executive did expound two charts, prepared for him by the Executive Council's interpreting economist, Prof. Winfield W. Rieffler. Latest figures from this source, the President frankly confessed, indicate that in October there was a decline somewhat further in industrial production, although as a whole production was above any point in 1932.

Some Industries Overexpanded

Reasons for the decline, Mr. Roosevelt pungently and sharply charged, are to be found in overexpansion of a few industries during early summer, chiefly in steel, textiles, and leather. There is not, he insisted, a fundamental downward trend in industrial production, but only a slip in three industries.

When steel production went to 59 per cent in July, Mr. Roosevelt said, it was materially in excess of its final consuming outlets. These outlets, indications show, have increased rather than decreased in recent weeks, and should give better prospects for steel.

Automobile decline, the interpreting economist wrote, was largely due to seasonal drops before release of new models, and should within a few months show the pick-up which was manifest this summer. Railroad expansion is expected to improve on the strength of the steel-rail bargain.

Retail trade is very much the same, with the excess buying of August flattening out into normal increase. Exports and imports both show favorably, with the import figure relatively more increased than exports, the very reverse of what a depreciated currency might be expected to show.

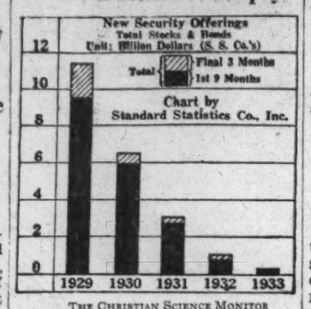
Wage Distribution Wider

The wage situation shows a higher hourly rate for August and September from 42 cents to 51 cents, while the work week has declined from 42 hours to 36 hours. While the President would not assert that this meant a total increase in earnings, it certainly showed wider distribution.

Concluding, the President believes that the situation is satisfactory, showing the country going on toward recovery at a deliberate and steady pace.

Mr. Roosevelt denied that the visit of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, Sir Ronald Lindsay, and Mr. T. K. Bewley to the White House this afternoon had to do with any other subject than war debts. It is generally considered that this, the full personnel of the British delegation, is making virtually a final round-up visit, getting clear with the President an understanding that next December's payment shall be treated as was last June's. Soon Sir Frederick Leith-Ross is expected to return to England, leaving a final debts settlement to a day when currency futures are more certain.

Security Offerings Decline Sharply



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOR 1933 to date corporate issues have produced only $15,900,000 a month on the average.

Even in a year of distrust, uncertainty and conservatism such as 1932, the average of new funds raised was $27,000,000 monthly.

In 1931, it was nearly $84,000,000, and for the years 1924-1930 it averaged $246,700,000 a month.

World Figures Show Increase In Shipbuilding

Britain Has Largest Gain, Followed by United States and Holland

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A definite increase in British shipping tonnage under construction and a smaller increase in foreign tonnage is shown by the statistics of Lloyd's Register for the third quarter of 1933.

Increases were shown by Great Britain (16,000 tons), United States (11,600), Holland (9000), Denmark (4800), France (3400) and Japan (3300). Decreases were registered by Germany (19,500) and Sweden (7000).

In British and Irish shipyards the tonnage of ships building in September was 303,762 tons, and this is 65,392 tons greater than in September, 1932. Furthermore, the tonnage of ships on which work is suspended has shown no increase.

Tonnage under construction abroad is 452,990, or about 8000 tons more than at the close of the June quarter. This is the first increase to be recorded for three years.

Closely connected with the shipbuilding is the number of vessels laid up, and here, too, there is a trend toward better conditions. A year ago there were 163 vessels in the long lines of idle tonnage in the River Tyne. This number has gradually decreased to 110.

Alongside the repairers' quays, too, there are 39 ships of close on 100,000 tons ready to take advantage of better freights directly opportunity offers.

Another good sign on the Tyne is the improvement in coal and coke shipments, which are 72,000 tons better than last year, and an increase of £10,000 in harbor dues.

The trend of the proportions of steam and motorships is shown by the latest figures. In Great Britain of the total of 303,762 tons building only 87,294 is for motorships, while abroad motorships are nearly 203,000 tons in excess.

In the world 54.7 per cent of all tonnage under construction is for motorships. Vessels now building include one steamer and 11 motorships between 8000-10,000 tons each; three motorships from 10,000-20,000 tons; and two steamers over 20,000 tons.

September Buying Of Most Countries From U. S. Better

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Australia-New Zealand region was the only major trade division which failed to buy more United States goods in September this year than during the like month last year.

Commerce Department figures also showed that all of the major trade divisions increased their imports into this country last September as compared with September, 1932.

An exception to the increased September buying was Soviet Russia, which took only $692,800 worth of United States exports this year as compared with $1,169,655 for the like month a year ago. Germany's purchases likewise dropped from $15,790,684 to $13,685,238. Other countries in these trade divisions, however, overbalanced the totals.

Europe continued far in the lead as the biggest buying area, with $81,857,232 in September, compared with $72,628,314 in September, 1932, and the United Kingdom the major single buying unit—$28,489,026 in September this year and $25,725,156 last.

Favorable Data Pointed Out By Reserve Review

Foreign Trade Jumps—Bank Reserves Now Highest Ever Reached

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 — Foreign trade in the United States showed a favorable balance in September, excess reserves for all member banks reached a record amount near the end of October, and department store sales increased less than seasonably in September, according to reports by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in its monthly review released today.

Merchandise exports from this country during September, valued at $160,000,000, showed more than the usual seasonal increase over the previous month and were 21 per cent above a year ago, says the bank. "Meanwhile," it continues, "imports declined slightly to $147,000,000, which was contrary to the usual movement between these months, but were 49 per cent larger than in September, 1932. The balance of merchandise trade thus reverted to a favorable balance of $13,000,000, as compared with an unfavorable balance of $24,000,000 in the previous month.

"The narrowing of this country's favorable balance of trade during the past four years has come about as a result of a falling off in exports of 63 per cent, as against a decline of 58 per cent in imports."

Reserves at Record Peak

Referring to the money market, the bank says that during the past month there has been a further increase in member bank reserves largely as a result of additional purchases of government securities by the Federal Reserve Banks. Excess reserves for all member banks near the end of October were said to have exceeded $850,000,000, the largest amount ever reached.

"The indebtedness of member banks at the Reserve Banks is the smallest since 1917, and excess reserves over legal requirements are more widely held than at any other time in recent years," continues the review. "Member banks are therefore in a position to extend large amounts of additional credit as occasion arises. Under these circumstances purchases of Government securities by the Reserve Banks were reduced in volume during the latter part of October."

Department Store Sales

The bank finds that sales at department stores in leading cities increased less than seasonally in September, following an unusually large increase in sales in August. Unseasonably warm weather and price advances are said to have been detrimental to trade.

"Total September sales of the reporting department stores in this district were 2 per cent lower than last year, as compared with an increase of 8½ per cent in August and a decrease of 2 per cent in July," adds the review. "The decline for the full month of September, however, was considerably smaller than for the first half of the month.

No Improvement Seen in South American Trade

LONDON, Nov. 2 (By U. P.)—Sir Bertram Hornsby, presiding at the annual meeting of the Anglo-South American Bank, struck a pessimistic note, reporting no apparent improvement in South American economic affairs.

Taking the year 1928-1929 as a basis of 100 points, he said Argentine trade in 1931-1932 showed a volume of 68.5 and a value of 56.3, while 1932-1933 showed a volume of 68.3 and a value of 46.7.

He refused even to dare hope that world recovery is imminent, declaring that "it depends on the great experiment in the United States." Referring to exchange control and other protective measures by several South American countries, he said:

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Nov. 1 (AP)—The pessimism of London bankers over trade conditions in Argentina was not fully shared by economic experts here, despite the fact that the recent slump in exports was severe.

Figures were released for the first nine months of this year, showing exports totaled 379,161,000 gold pesos, a decrease of 17 per cent from the corresponding period last year. Imports were 290,883,000 pesos, an increase of 5.4 per cent, but still leaving a favorable trade balance of 88,278,000 pesos.

Nevertheless, the commercial outlook was felt to be brighter than it was six months ago.

Japan Bond Issue To Cover Deficit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo, Nov. 2

THE remainder of the Government's 1,000,000,000 yen domestic bond issue to cover the budgetary deficit of the present fiscal year will be offered the public this month, according to announcement by the Ministry of Finance. The bonds are to be issued in units of yen 100, bearing interest at 4 per cent. They will be offered at yen 98.50, making the yield 4.12 per cent. The term is for 25 years.

The first issue of the series was placed during August, when the public and banks took yen 300,000,000.

The bonds were necessitated by huge military appropriations in connection with the so-called Manchurian incident.

U. S. Treasury May Issue Certificates Backed by Silver

Last June's War Debt Payments of $11,000,000 in Metal Is Basis

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Treasury may soon issue $11,000,000 in silver certificates backed by silver received in last June's war debt payments.

The Thomas amendment to the farm law, which authorized acceptance of debt payments in this medium, required that the silver thus received be made the backing for an issue of certificates.

The process of assaying the metal received has just been completed.

The next step would be the engraving of the certificates.

Treasury officials denied today that this could be considered inflationary, as the certificates will be used in the normal course of business to replace other forms of currency as they are turned in at the Treasury for redemption.

There was no statement as yet as to what denominations the certificates would be. The section of the law under which the course will be taken reads:

"The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause silver certificates to be issued in such denominations as he deems advisable to the total number of dollars for which such silver was accepted in payment of debts. Such silver certificates shall be used by the Treasurer of the United States in payment of any obligations of the United States.

"The silver so accepted and received under this section shall be coined into standard silver dollars and subsidiary coins sufficient, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, to meet any demands for redemption of such silver certificates issued under the provisions of this section, and such coins shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of such certificates on demand.

"The silver so accepted and received under this section, except so much thereof as is coined under the provisions of this section, shall be held in the Treasury for the sole purpose of aiding in maintaining the parity of such certificates as provided in existing law. Any such certificates or reissued certificates, when presented at the Treasury, shall be redeemed in standard silver dollars, or in subsidiary silver coin, at the option of the holder of the certificates."

The silver was accepted from the debtor nations at the rate of 50 cents for an ounce, and the total value taken in at this level ran slightly in excess of $11,000,000.

No Noticeable Demand For Gold in London as Yet

LONDON, Nov. 2 (AP)—Bullion brokers' search for American demand for gold in the market here again proved fruitless today as 400,000 pounds of gold available was said to have been taken by the usual continental buyers at 133 shillings and 3 pence an ounce.

This represents a premium of 12½ pence on the price which would be fixed on a basis of the French franc at 79.50—mainly 132.2½—but owing to the competition for supplies the price advanced to 133.3.

From this the market formed the opinion that there was a possibility America may be buying or intends to buy gold in France, but there was nothing here apart from the firmness of the French franc to substantiate such a surmise.

Gold Bricks! Just for the Digging —Two Miners, Nine Weeks, £12,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, Western Australia—There is no doubt that Western Australia has turned the corner on to the road of prosperity in respect to gold. The principal gold mining centers, namely—Kalgoorlie and Boulder, are unable to supply accommodation in housing for the people making their homes in these localities.

The wisdom of the Government in subsidizing prospecting parties to search for gold is evidenced by the "finds" being made, some of course are not very striking, but others again have been phenomenal. Nevertheless the discovery and production of gold even in small quantities adds to the wealth of the state.

The latest sensation on the goldfields was the handing over to the Bank of New South Wales by two prospectors, Ivan Kozul and Thomas Mullins, of four bars of gold worth £12,000. These were obtained from 52 tons of ore taken from a claim 32 miles from Menzies. The men were working for nine weeks when they came across a reef one foot below the surface which varied from 6 to 18 inches in width. The prospectors had only sunk 12 feet and their reward for that depth was magnificent.

Most of the gold came from a patch five feet in length, and one foot wide. The battery manager who crushed the ore found that it absorbed great quantities of quicksilver. Crow bars had to be used to dig out the amalgam from the battery boxes. The yield was 33 ounces of gold to the ton and it is worth £4 an ounce.

Late last year from a Wannaway mine, not far from where the gold was discovered, close to Coolgardie, 17 tons of ore returned 245 ounces of gold.

America Today Commences To Buy Gold in World's Markets

RFC Chairman Announces Corporation's Notes Will Be Offered in Payment—Reserve Bank Does Buying—War Debt Talks Continue

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—For the first time since the gold-buying plan for increasing commodity prices was started, early last week, it today received substantial encouragement. The London price of gold increased to above $32 an ounce—over $2 more than it was quoted before the American experiment began, and the dollar registered an over night decline on European bourses.

Both factors are essential stages in the Warren-Rogers gold price scheme, which itself passed today from the internal to the external field of gold purchase. Mr. Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the RFC, announced that his corporation has authorized the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to dispose of R. F. C. notes and take in payment foreign gold imported after Nov. 1, 1933.

Accepts Imported Gold

To avoid pitfalls of illegality, neither the Federal Government nor any organic part of it is engaged in purchase of gold abroad. The RFC merely accepts imported gold, while the actual buying abroad is pursued by the Federal Reserve Bank and its fiscal agents. Thus, in the eyes of the law, the RFC is doing nothing different in taking its foreign gold than it has been in accepting newly-mined American gold.

As a result of the excursion into the foreign field, London saw the necessity this morning of sharply elevating its gold price. Simultaneously, the dollar slid off. If there is anything in the Warren-Rogers theory, the price of commodities should be affected by these factors. At any rate, it is gratifying to the Washington experimenters that at last some of the elements in the foreign exchange picture are behaving as they were expected to do.

Coöperation of London and Paris in the gold-buying plan, which today's developments would indicate had been definitely assured, means that an embargo or other methods of currency warfare will not be raised against the American attempts to depreciate the dollar through purchases of gold. It also indicates that the United States will have to proceed moderately, for withou assurances to this effect the European central banks were not prepared to coöperate.

Price Again Elevated

Domestically, the RFC-Treasury price-fixers again elevated the gold quotation, by 10 cents this time, to $32.36. Authorities here declined to state whether this sum would be paid for imported gold, but it was plainly to close up the gap between American and world prices in anticipation of foreign buying that the London figure was elevated today.

Today Sir Frederick Leith-Ross was again at the Treasury to see Mr. Dean Acheson, Under-Secretary of the Treasury, following a visit both made to President Roosevelt yesterday along with the British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsay. It is officially announced that both talks were exclusively concerned with the war debts problem, and did not consider the gold buying operations.

The White House last night declared that the war debts talks would continue, but it was the consensus in informed groups here that avoidance of a too abrupt termination is about all that can be hoped for at present. Obviously, neither side has been able to get down to brass tacks in the current talks, largely because of monetary uncertainty. But President Roosevelt is naturally anxious to avoid the impression that any aspect of his policy has deferred a conclusive war debts settlement or contributed to either another token payment or default on the next due date, Dec. 15.

To Keep Conferences Going

For these reasons the White House is anxious to keep the conferences going for some days longer. But the talks have so plainly been desultory, and the whole financial situation is so unpropitious, that no observers are sanguine enough to look for constructive results. From the British point of view, however, it can be said that no stone has been left unturned to reach agreement with Washington. The presence here and the patience of the Leith-Ross delegates is an important factor paving the way to a strong British diplomatic position in anticipation of Dec. 15.

Great Britain is expected to say: "Well, we did our very best to reach a final settlement, and it was American policy alone which prevented us. Therefore we are justified, either in making only a nominal token payment, or in deferring all payment whatever."

It will apparently be a close debate within the British Cabinet, just as it was in June, to decide either for following France into a default which the British, however, have prepared diplomatically, or making the token payment as a gesture of good will to the United States and to set a favorable precedent for Britain's own debtors.

To retrieve some of the diplomatic ground that he has lost, President Roosevelt is seeking to keep the Washington discussions open, and the British cannot rush home without damaging their own prospective arguments. Thus, despite the resultless appearance of the talks, they continue without an adjournment term being set.

Window in Wall Street

Curiouser and Curiouser

THE report that the Bank of England will coöperate in effectuating the American gold-buying policy sounds "curiouser and curiouser." As the dollar goes down, the pound goes up. Would the Bank of England assist in putting up their currency? Decidedly not. Such a course would be equivalent to a business man offering to raise his prices so as to allow a competitor to get the maximum benefit by lowering his. If we saw such a happening in business practice, we should call it quixotic. Even if the business man stood by and did nothing, we should still call the procedure quixotic. It may be that the aim as communicated to the Bank of England is to keep the dollar from going down lower than, say, a 65-cent level; in relation to the pound, say, $4.80. Even then British or French "neutrality," let alone assistance, would be difficult to understand. And such response would be a sign that both capitals agree that such levels represented the natural ratios of the currencies. This they have never accepted. For instance, the ratio tentatively negotiated, and then repudiated, at the World Conference was $3.90-$4.10, which is much different from the current rate of around $4.80. More light is needed on this mystery.

* * *

Economic Nationalism

Ramadan is the lunar month in the Mohammedan calendar in which all Moslems fast during the day and do their eating and drinking at night. During that time the mosques are, of course, crowded. This year, a correspondent writes, the mosques at Istanbul were illuminated with electric signs bearing the legend "Buy Turkish Goods."

* * *

Advertising

Reports are persistent in New York that the Government intends soon to instruct the tobacco companies to reduce their advertising appropriations and to use the money, first, in raising pay rolls and, secondly, in increasing dividends. Possible, but by no means probable. Newspapers from coast to coast would mobilize an opposition which would be powerful politically in Washington. The report had its beginnings, I fancy, in the well known opinions on advertising expressed from time to time by Prof. Rexford G. Tugwell and Mordecai Ezekiel, both of the Department of Agriculture. A rumor gained currency some time ago that the department intended to issue an opinion officially that advertising was anti-social. Advertising agencies, hearing it, airplaned to Washington, and apparently succeeded in scotching the project. Verisimilitude was given to the report as to the department's intentions by a questionnaire which had previously been circulated among the tobacco companies, asking for an accounting of advertising expenditures. When the department was asked the reason for the questionnaire it simply replied, "For information only."

* * *

Soviet Recognition

To the United States, Soviet recognition would be merely farm relief; to the Soviet Union, it would be an additional reason for opposing Japan.

* * *

Credit Terms

Maxim Litvinoff has, I heard, a bagful of orders which he will place on the State Department's desk. If they are big enough, recognition will not afford much of a problem. The issue in respect of the orders is likely to be the credit terms. The RFC is reputed to think that three years is sufficient, but the Russians, having already tasted the sweets of nonpayment for four years on German orders, are pressing for five years.

* * *

Another View

A banker of repute insists that the Administration is determined to send the gold countries off the gold standard in order to negotiate a universal return at new parities more in accord with the new facts.

* * *

Resignations

In the financial district I hear constant reports of existing and pending resignations among the conservative wing of Administration officials, particularly in the Treasury. Most of them were sometime ago reputed to have swung over the President to their views. These views are certainly not those which are now riding policy. They are based on exchange stabilization at any ratio with gold as the beginning of recovery.

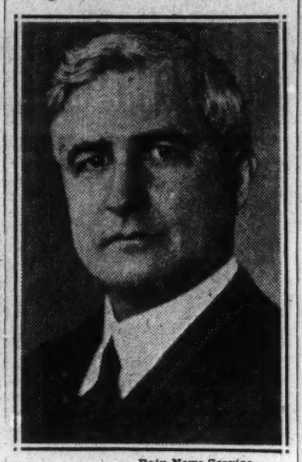
* * *

Guillotine or Purge?

"I agree that something should be done to prevent any recurrence of the abuses which disfigured the boom era," said a well known business man, "but why set up a guillotine when recovery is under way, and allow the entire population to see the spectacle, when they should be getting down to work?"

H. B. E.

Begins Gold Purchases



Bain News Service—
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Jesse H. Jones

Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and Member of President's Gold Price Committee.

Basis for Better Spanish-American Trade Prospects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Better trade prospects between Spain and the United States were announced by Ambassador Claude G. Bowers in a speech to newspaper men in Barcelona recently where he was given a warm welcome.

Foundations of a new policy are already laid, and its tangible results will soon be evident, Mr. Bowers said. Satisfactory solution of the trade situation between the two countries, he continued, had been delayed because the United States needed to elaborate and coördinate commercial treaties with several European countries.

With regard to the cork export to the United States, the Ambassador observed that any differences existing between American importers and Spanish exporters could be settled without difficulty to the satisfaction of both parties. Spain, he said, could take hope from the fact that Secretary Cordell Hull was decidedly opposed to the policy of erecting trade barriers.

Asked about the ban on the Almeria grape export to the United States, the Ambassador replied that his Government desired assurances from growers that they would prevent the contamination of their crops by the Mediterranean fruit fly. They should, he said, remember that the United States has had to spend more than $30,000,000 to eradicate this pest from the grape crops in Florida.

N. Y. Bank Dissolves Security Affiliate

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—The First National Bank of New York announced in a letter to stockholders today that it purposes to dissolve its security affiliate, the First Security Company.

Based on market quotations as of Oct. 30, said the letter, the security company had net assets of $11,033,653, against debts of $10,677,449. The net remaining assets will be distributed to the stockholders, who for the most part are interests closely identified with the bank.

The bank formed the affiliate in 1908. Its distributing activities were largely confined to a small circle of interests close to the bank.

The First National became one of the leading banks of the country under the direction of the late George F. Baker. Its chief officers now are George F. Baker Jr., chairman, and Jackson E. Reynolds, president.

Bulk of Canada's October Financing Is Refunding Loan

Lower Interest Rates Now Save Dominion About $10,000,000 a Year

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—New Canadian financing during October consisted almost entirely of the Government's new 1933 Refunding Loan, according to statistics just released by Dominion Securities Corporation.

This new Dominion issue is the most recent of a series of major financial operations undertaken by Canada during the last two years. Of the total amount of this issue of $225,000,000, all but $15,000,000 was for the purpose of refunding outstanding loans.

On May 1, 1931, the Dominion Government had outstanding approximately $1,080,000,000 internal bonds bearing 5½ per cent, and 5 per cent coupons. As a result of the Conversion Loan of 1931 and subsequent loans, more than $850,000,000 of these bonds have been converted or refunded into issues with 4½ per cent and 4 per cent coupons.

It has been estimated that the annual savings in interest charges which have resulted are approximately $10,000,000 per annum.

The total sales of new Canadian issues for the first 10 months of 1933 as compared with the like period of 1932 are shown classified in the following table:

	1933	1932
Domin. of Canada	$408,090,000	$226,250,000
Provincial	66,874,000	121,430,301
Municipal	40,313,359	83,379,618
Railways	1,000,000	12,500,000
Public utilities	6,625,000	6,245,000
Indus. and misc.	1,060,000	1,740,000
	$523,872,359	$451,444,917

Of the total amount for 1933 all the new issues were payable in Canadian funds only, except $60,000,000 Dominion of Canada bonds payable in United States funds and $73,000,000 payable in pounds sterling. In 1932, all the new issues were payable in Canadian funds only, except $66,160,000 which were payable in United States funds.

It is interesting to note that except for the increase in Dominion of Canada issues during the current year, all other classes of Canadian bonds show a sharp decline.

India's Railroads Are Doing Better

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI—Cumulative earnings of the railways in India from April to September of the current official year show an increase of over 8,000,000 rupees, as compared with the earnings of the corresponding period of the preceding year.

A noteworthy feature of this increase in earnings is that it has taken place during a period of the year when traffic is not ordinarily brisk.

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INTEREST BEGINS NOV. 4

WAR TALK • INFLATION SCHEMES • THE NEW TAXES • FUTURE UNCERTAINTY! Does reduced income WORRY YOU?

Are the coupons on your bonds being paid? Have dividends on your stocks been reduced to little or nothing? When will your investments give you a living income again? . . . .

If we felt free to quote them, you would be surprised at the names of some large investors and well-known financial men who have answered such questions as these by salting away part of their funds in Life Annuities this Fall.

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California Meets U.C.L.A. Football Eleven Saturday

Interest in Pacific Coast Conference Centers on This Game

Pacific Coast Conference Football Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Oregon	3	0	0	32	0	1.000
Oregon State	2	1	0	32	0	1.000
So. California	2	1	0	39	3	1.000
Washington	2	0	1	38	12	.667
Stanford	1	0	1	3	6	.500
Idaho	1	0	2	18	57	.333
Wash. State	1	1	2	19	48	.333
California	0	1	1	9	12	.000
U. C. L. A.	0	0	2	0	10	.000
Montana	0	0	3	13	45	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2—Interest centers on the battle of University of California and University of California at Los Angeles this week-end for two reasons. First it is the only engagement scheduled with a bearing on the Pacific Coast Conference football championship. Second, it is the first gridiron meeting in the history of these institutions.

U. C. L. A., of the somewhat unwieldy title, used to be known as the Southern Branch of University of California. It became big enough to claim separate identity and has been a junior member of the Conference for several years. Coach W. H. Spaulding's Bruins at U. C. L. A. have lost two Conference games, the second to Oregon, 7 to 0, last week, but have done very well otherwise. Coach W. A. Ingram's Golden Bears have tied and lost in Conference struggles, but their loss last week to Southern California, 6 to 3, was surprisingly close.

Oregon, with three straight Conference victories to its credit, keeps in action this week-end by receiving University of Utah, which last Saturday defeated Utah State, 14 to 6. Stanford, defeated by Washington, 6 to 0, receives the Olympic Club of San Francisco at Palo Alto. Washington State, a loser, 2 to 0, against Oregon State, visits Gonzaga at Spokane, Wash. The latter was idle last week.

Most of the Conference contenders are taking a mid-season siesta this week-end. Oregon State is thereby gathering strength for Oregon a week hence. Southern California rests in preparation for Stanford, Washington for California, Idaho for Washington State and Montana for Gonzaga.

California and U. C. L. A., though losing, displayed unexpected strength last week. The Bears, carrying a three-point advantage through the game to the closing minutes, had the Trojans almost completely baffled. Then, not through Trojan team strength, but by a streak of individual brilliance, the Bears found themselves outdone. It was 145-pound I. E. Warburton '35, Troy quarterback, who turned the trick. He dashed 60 yards down the sideline to score a touchdown.

Coach Ingram has reason to be gratified with the showing of his Bears, though defeated. They turned the mighty Trojans back from their goal line half a dozen times, and after the startling Warburton touchdown carried their attack into the scoring zone again. Arleigh T. Williams '35, who kicked the first field goal in the first two minutes of the game, tried another that would have tied the count, but he was rushed and missed.

The U. C. L. A. Bruins derive some satisfaction from the record showing they outgained the Oregon Webfeet and were deprived of two apparently well earned touchdowns by close decisions. The first ruled incomplete behind the goal line, a forward pass reached for by E. W. Hassler '34, substitute quarterback. Some spectators claimed interference, but the officials didn't so see it. Later the regular quarterback, M. J. Frankovich '35, caught a pass while tangled up with the goal posts and officials ruled he was out of bounds when he finally gained control of the ball. The boys on the throwing end of these passes were Joseph Sarver '36, and C. F. Cheshire '36, alternating halfbacks.

Oregon scored on the Bruins by means of a splendid power attack and a pass over goal line in the first quarter. M. N. Mikulak '34, fullback, led the Webfeet's attack; M. V. Temple '34, halfback, threw the pass, and B. L. Pozzo '34, end, brought it down. The Webfeet face a smart team in the Utah eleven this week, but should have the balance to keep their victory record straight.

Stanford apparently needs to put more emphasis on offense. It allowed only Washington's six points to rivals in its three big games, but has made only three itself. The Indians were defeated last week by a pair of field goals, but their yardage gained from scrimmage was less than a third of Washington's. Only five passes were thrown in this game, and one was completed—a Husky toss that gained 12 yards. The Indians, who tried only one pass, are likely to open up a little more against Olympic Club, whom they defeated last year, 6 to 0.

Losing by the margin of a safety on a block punt, Washington State probably is content, seeing that Oregon State, its opponent, held the champion Trojans to a scoreless tie the week before. The Beaver "iron men" again played through 60 minutes, this time with one substitution. The game was played on a slippery field in the rain. The safety was made when L. F. Devine '35, O. S. C. center, blocked the effort of P. J. Sarboe '34, W. S. C. quarterback, and the ball rolled over the goal and end lines.

Washington's winning field goals against Stanford were kicked by William Smith '34, left end. Both were about 35 yards in length.

By-Plays

Ticknor Still Playing Center

LITTLE did "Esky" Clark realize, when he converted Ben Ticknor into a center for Harvard, that he was really developing that star into a center for Harvard-Yale football. Ticknor played center and captained the 1930 Harvard eleven that beat Yale, 13 to 0, and was chosen on many all-America selections. Recently he married the daughter of Malcolm Farmer, present athletic director at Yale, and he is going to assist the Harvard coaching staff. All of this points toward his being decidedly in the "center" of Harvard-Yale football. "Big Ben" is no part of an alarm clock; but his presence may have the effect of "awakening" the charge of the Harvard line. The nonscouting rule, if in effect between the two football teams, would just about climax Ticknor's position.

Rowdyism in Hockey

According to the Associated Press, the National Hockey League will not tolerate rowdyism. Frank Patrick, new managing director, has complete control of referees and probable rowdyism. We say "probable" because it has been present every season—at least since the N. H. L. has operated in Boston. The game of hockey is a grand sport, and professionally it has risen high in popularity until the N. H. L. is now a powerful organization. Rowdyism has been prominent, and as late as last season at Boston, in one game alone, a player attempted to assault a goal umpire, a referee was attacked by a manager, and a team withdrawn from the ice before completion of the game. To date no punishment whatsoever has come from league headquarters. That was only one game out of many in which lesser atrocities have occurred. In all fairness to Patrick and his good intentions, a smile cannot be concealed until some sort of conclusive evidence is offered.

Scouting Encourages Drab Football

Harvard and Dartmouth played a rather drab game of football last week, and paying customers, including the alumni, saw little in the way of spectacular football. Admittedly, these two teams are not playing thrilling football this season; but it would seem that each eleven was so thoroughly scouted that almost every move excepting signals were known. Today, scouting has reached a situation that is reflecting on the game itself. The scout is treated courteously, granted practically every wish, and leaves with everything but the opposing team players. A team that displays intelligence can quickly fortify itself on the scout's information and, with equal manpower, just about bottle up the rival attack. All this tends to encourage drab football.

Over the Net

A SLIGHTLY harder ball has been authorized for use in British lawn tennis next year. Measurement of compression will not be less than .265 of an inch and not more than .290 of an inch, in compliance with the ruling at the 1933 annual general meeting of the International Lawn Tennis Federation.

Jolin Huang retained his Tientsin open tennis singles championship (for Chinese players) when he fought his way up without losing a set during the earlier rounds of the tourney, held in October. Huang defeated Chen Shan-chi in the final, 6—1, 6—2, 8—6. The doubles championship was won by S. F. Tao and H. S. King, who defeated T. P. Diao and R. Jen in a five-set final, 6—3, 10—8, 4—6, 4—6, 6—0.

Helen Jacobs, United States champion, played on the indoor surface of the Longwood Covered Courts the other day, defeating Arthur Ingalls, treasurer of the club, in three sets, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2. Miss Jacobs soon learned how to take care of the high-bounding ball. Miss Jacobs is residing temporarily at the home of Mrs. Leslie A. Friend in Melrose as a guest of Alona Friend. Recently in California, the school from which Miss Jacobs was graduated in 1926 was presented with two racquets she used in winning the national title this year. Miss Jacobs presented the racquets to the Anna Heald School and one of them was kept as a permanent trophy. The other was raffled off among the students, the proceeds going to the school's social service fund.

The English Lawn Tennis Association announced that H. Roper Barrett has been appointed chairman of the Committee of Management for the Davis Cup, 1934. He was the non-playing captain of the team which won the famous trophy for Great Britain last summer for the first time in 20 years, and he figured in the first cup match ever played in Boston, in 1900. The challenge round, when Great Britain will defend the cup, has been fixed for July 26, 27 and 28. The first round of the European group has to be completed by May 20, the second by June 12, the third by June 21, and the final by July 16. The European champions will oppose the American zone winners on July 19, 20 and 21.

American Lawn Tennis reports a gathering of 3000 at a tennis meeting on the University of Iowa courts during the week of July 17. The crowd was made up largely of summer school students who saw Ed Davis of Peoria win the Mississippi Valley singles title.

Speedway Stars Tour

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Frank Varey and Eric Langton, two famous English speedway dirt-track motorcyclists, are to make a tour in South America this winter. They are scheduled to arrive there, where they have engagements at Buenos Aires and other towns, about the middle of November, and are expected back in England on April 1. Varey is the captain of the Belle Vue (Manchester) speedway team, which won both the English league championship and the national trophy last summer. Partnered with Langton, they have seldom been beaten as a pair. They have both ridden for England in the "test" matches against Australia. Their companions will be Oliver Langton and Bob Harrison, two members of the Belle Vue team, and Dickie Wise, an Australian attached to the Nottingham club.

Dodgers Move to Orlando

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers will shift their spring training base from Miami, Fla., to Orlando, Judge Stephen W. McKeever, club president, announced yesterday. Negotiations have just been completed by Bob Quinn, the Dodgers' new general manager. The club will use Tinker Field, named after Joe Tinker famous star of the Chicago Cubs. The club has agreed to train at Orlando for one season with the option of remaining four more, McKeever said.

Kansas City Sextet Sold

CHICAGO, Nov. 2 (AP)—A change in ownership of the Kansas City hockey club of the American Hockey League was announced yesterday. W. F. Grant, president and secretary-treasurer of the league, announced he had sold the club to a syndicate headed by Harry Hodgins, Kansas City banker, so he could devote himself to league affairs. Joe Rue, baseball umpire in the Pacific Coast League, will be business manager, and Mike Goodman playing coach.

Japanese Golf Blue?

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—S. Inouye is trying hard to become the first Japanese sportman who has ever gained the coveted Blue for golf at Cambridge University. He made his first appearance in the Light Blue team against the Royal Wimbledon Club, Oct. 21, and distinguished himself by beating D. H. Anthony in the singles by 3 and 2.

Hulquist Steps As Pro

OTTAWA, Nov. 2 (AP)—Charlie Hulquist, local amateur hockey player, today announced he had accepted an offer to play with a Czechoslovakian sextet at Praha and would leave today for New York to sail for Europe. Hulquist was a member of the Ottawa Rideau's champions in 1932 on the Ottawa and District Amateur Hockey Associations.

Australians Lose 5 to 7

LONDON, Nov. 2 (Canadian Press)—Hampshire defeated Kent, 17 to 8, and Middlesex downed the Eastern Counties, 15 to 3, in yesterday's county championship Rugby football matches. A team representing the Northern Rugby League defeated the touring Australians, 7 to 5.

Intercollegiate Cross-Country Run Draws 224 Entries

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—A total of 224 entries from 20 colleges today was announced by the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. for its annual championship cross-country run in Van Cortlandt Park Nov. 20, only four less than last year's total.

The colleges entering teams are: Colby, City College, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Fordham, Harvard, Maine, Manhattan, M. I. T., Michigan State, N. Y. U., Penn State, Pennsylvania (one man), Pittsburgh, Princeton, R. I. State, Rutgers, Syracuse and Yale.

Headlining the individual entries are the names of William R. Bonthron of Princeton, Thomas Ottey of Michigan State, who was third last year, Joseph Mangan of Cornell, and Gene Venzke, the only representative of the University of Pennsylvania.

With five of the first six men last year out of college the championship appears a wide open race. George Barker of N. Y. U., won last year in record time with Joseph P. McCluskey of Fordham, second, and Ottey third. Arthur Foote of Harvard was fourth and Frank Crowley of Manhattan, fifth. Manhattan won the team title but lost three of its first five men by graduation.

Of the 228 entries in 1932, 105 started and finished the gruelling six-mile course over the hills of the uptown park and it appeared probable a like number of this year's 224 entries would compete.

Sixteen of the same 20 colleges in the varsity race entered 151 freshmen in the shorter three-mile freshman race.

Pacific Coast Conference

So. California		**California**	
51-Whittier	0	0-Santa Clara	7
39-Occidental	0	39-Calif. Aggies	0
18-Loyola	0	34-Nevada	0
33-Wash. State	0	14-St. Mary's	13
14-St. Mary's	7	23-Olympic Club	0
0-Oregon State	0	6-Wash. State	6
6-California	3	3-So. California	6
161	10	119	32
Stanford		**U. C. L. A.**	
27-San Jose	0	13-S. D. State	0
2-U. C. L. A.	0	34-L. A. Junior	0
7-Santa Clara	0	0-Stanford	3
0-Northwestern	0	21-Utah	0
20-San Francisco	13	20-Loyola	7
0-Washington	6	0-Oregon	7
57	19	88	17
Oregon		**Washington**	
14-Gonzaga	0	13-Gonzaga	0
14-Columbia C.	7	32-Idaho	6
6-Washington	0	0-Oregon	6
19-Idaho	0	14-Puget Sound	0
7-U. C. L. A.	0	6-Stanford	0
60	7	65	12
Oregon State		**Washington State**	
21-So. Oregon N.	0	48-Whitman	0
21-Willamette	0	56-Puget Sound	0
20-Montana	0	0-So. California	33
0-Gonzaga	0	13-Montana	7
12-San Francisco	7	6-California	6
0-So. California	0	0-Oregon State	2
2-Wash. State	0		
55	7	123	48
Idaho		**Montana**	
6-Washington	32	0-Oregon State	20
7-Albion	0	7-Wash. State	13
60-Whitman	0	32-Montana St.	0
13-Idaho C.	0	6-Idaho	12
0-Oregon	19		
12-Montana	6		
98	87	45	45

Burleigh Grimes Released

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 2 (AP)—Burleigh Grimes, who has been throwing spitballs at National League batters for the last 18 years, was out of a job today. The Cardinals announced that Grimes, one of the last of the moist-ball pitchers, has been given his unconditional release. Grimes, who helped pitch the Cardinals to pennants in 1930 and 1931, came back to the Red Birds last April after the Cubs had given him his release. In his long career he has pitched for six of the National League clubs, winning 266 and losing 207 games. In four World Series he won three games and lost four.

M. C. C. Scores 402 for Seven

LAHORE, India, Nov. 2 (Canadian Press)—At the close of first day's play in a two-day match between the touring M. C. C. and the Governor's cricket eleven here, M. C. C. had 402 runs for seven wickets and declared its innings. Mitchell scored 184 runs, Townsend 56, Valentine 51, and Langridge 52. Ramji, bowling for the Governor's team, took four wickets for 89 runs.

Outboard Record in Italy

TREMEZZO, Italy, Nov. 2 (AP)—Marquis Maurizio Ruspoli claimed a new world's record for outboard motorboats of the 1500-centimeter class yesterday after negotiating a speed of 93.305 kilometers (57.942 miles) an hour on the Lake Como course. The previous record was 91.580 kilometers an hour, held by Count Theo Rossi.

Eddie Oatman Signs

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 2 (AP)—Eddie Oatman, St. Paul veteran hockey player and manager, yesterday signed to coach the St. Paul team of the Central Hockey League. Oatman has been connected with various teams in the United States and Canada for more than 30 years.

College Soccer Results

Annapolis 6, Syracuse 3.
Lehigh 4, Stevens 2.
Temple 3, Delaware 1.
West Point 3, M. I. T. 0.

Adams Smiling, Confidently At Detroit Chances

Red Wing Hockey Players in Great Shape Now for Ice Campaign

DETROIT, Nov. 2 (AP)—This season's crop of wrinkles on the broad face of Jack Adams are caused by smiles—not worries—and there is an extra-strong ring of confidence in his voice when he says that his Detroit Red Wings, last year's sensations of the National Hockey League, are "picking up right where we left off."

Last season some dour notes came from "Smiling Jack," veteran manager of the Wings, and his early-season pronouncements proved justificable when the team fumbled sadly in their initial games, but the entrance into Detroit hockey circles of James Norris, Chicago grain magnate and hockey fan, who wanted his own hockey team as well as a winning combination, changed the picture.

A few new players, and a new organization gave the Wings enough power to get off the ground, and they flew through the remainder of the hockey season diving into the playoffs only to fall in the semi-finals. But Norris and Adams are confident for this year.

"The club is in the best shape any Detroit hockey team ever has been," said Adams. "We're better organized; we've had more practice than any squad in the league, and I'm amazed at the fine condition of the whole squad. We've got more reserve strength than last year, although our first-string lineups probably will be the same."

Chief among the reasons for rejoicing is the apparent return to form of rangy "Ebbie" Goodfellow, ace center of the Wings. Goodfellow was not so good last year, but this year, according to Adams, "is at his best."

Veteran wingmen to return include Johnny Sorrell, Larry Aurie, Eddie Wiseman, Leighton "Happy" Emms, Frank Carson, Carl Voss and Herb Lewis, the latter the squad's new captain. Defensemen include the stalwart Doug Young, Stewart Evans, Walter Buswell and Johnny Gallagher, with John Ross Roach, midget golie, in front of the nets.

There are six new players, but Adams has not decided how many will be added to the Wings' squad, and how many will be relegated for training to the Olympics, Detroit's minor league club. They are Gordon Pettinger and Wilf Starr, former wingmen with the New York Rangers; Gamey Lederman, formerly with the Buffalo International League team; Pete Mitchell, center, who played last year with Kansas City; Burr Williams, formerly of Duluth, and Gene Carrigan, wingman who played with London last year.

"I never make pre-season predictions," said Adams, a broad smile crinkling his ruddy face. "I don't want to say something I'll be sorry for; but we certainly have a nice hockey team right now!"

Kozeluh Defeats Facondi

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 2 (AP)—Karel B. Kozeluh, former world professional tennis champion, yesterday defeated the Chilean, Pilo Facondi, South American titleholder, 6—1, 5—7, 3—6, 6—3, 7—5, and then paired with Hans Nuslein to win in doubles from Facondi and Humbert Plascencio, 7—5, 6—4, 7—5. The Kozeluh-Facondi match was started Saturday and recessed until yesterday, with Facondi leading two sets to one. The Czech was in much better form yesterday, and was never behind as he ran out the match.

Oxford's Good Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng.—Oxford University Association football team improved its prospects of beating Cambridge in the 1933 intervarsity match which is to take place on Dec. 7 by scoring 2 goals to 0 against a strong Corinthians team here recently. The visitors included nine players who have figured in the Oxford-Cambridge battle. The rival Blues have met 55 times and the record of results shows Oxford with 24 victories and Cambridge with 23. The remaining eight have been drawn.

Boston Defeats Montreal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, Nov. 2—Boston Bruins defeated Montreal Maroons in a National Hockey League exhibition game here yesterday afternoon, 2 to 1. Lorne Duguid scored for Maroons in the first period, and Neis Stewart, in combination with Alex Smith, tied the score in the second period. The winning goal came in the third session when Peggy O'Neil tallied on another play made by Smith. Bruins again played without Eddie Shore, who has not reported yet.

German Stock Still Booms

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Germany's sporting stock, always on the boom these days, went up several points recently when the national Association football eleven routed that of Belgium by 8 goals to 1. On the same day Italy beat Hungary at soccer by 2 goals to 0. Soccer is the most popular field game in Europe. It is easy to understand, exciting to watch and play, and highly developed in its international aspects.

British Women in South Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPETOWN—The British team of women golfers which is at present on tour in South Africa opened its engagements here recently with a match against the men champions of the leading four clubs in the Western Province. The visiting women received six strokes in each match, but the only one who could manage to win was Molly Gourlay, winner of the English women's native championship in 1929.

Management Is Unchanged

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 2 (AP)—Vice-President L. C. McEvoy and Manager Rogers Hornsby will pilot the St. Louis Browns for the present, William Harridge, president of the American League, said late yesterday. Harridge had conferred with McEvoy and trustees of the estate of the late Phil Ball, owner of the Browns. The league president said the question of ultimate disposition of the club had not been thoroughly gone into with the Ball family.

Pirates Release Pair

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Nov. 2 (AP)—E. Clise Dudley, pitcher, and Val Picinich, catcher, have been released unconditionally by the Pittsburgh Pirates. Picinich was signed as a free agent during the last season. He formerly played with Brooklyn and Jersey City. Dudley, who pitched for the Dodgers and Phillies, was released last summer by the Chattanooga club of the Southern Association and asked for a tryout with Pittsburgh.

Princeton Elects Anderson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 2—Edmund G. Anderson Jr., '34 of Larchmont, N. Y., has been elected commodore of the Princeton University Yacht Club. Andrew L. Rowe '34 of Chicago, has been elected vice-commodore, and William S. Cox '35 of Wilmington, Del., has been named secretary-treasurer. The club is working on a plan to hold an intercollegiate frostbite race later this fall.

Comiskey Will Change Park to Suit Simmons

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Nov. 2

AL SIMMONS, the $100,000 baseball star of the White Sox, doesn't like the $2,000,000 Comiskey Park set-up, so Owner J. Louis Comiskey is going to change it.

Owner Comiskey last night revealed that landscapers will move home plate out 14 feet toward the center of centerfield and reconstruct the infield so that those long drives of Al's will have more of a chance to go for home runs instead of putouts.

All last season, Simmons crashed out terrific drives to centerfield, home runs in the average park, only to watch the centerfielders move back and turn them into mere putouts. Finally, he admitted to Owner Comiskey that such catches of long hits got on his nerves and affected his batting average. So Owner Comiskey decided to change the park's playing scenery.

Kelly, Seaback And Mosconi Are Tied For the Leadership

United States Pocket-Billiard Standing

	W	L	HR	BG
George Kelly, Philadelphia	2	0	55	10
Charles Seaback, Astoria	2	0	51	18
William Mosconi, Phila.	2	0	48	20
Eddie Sauers, Oakland	1	1	39	14
Charles Summerell, Little R	1	1	23	22
Arthur Church, New York	1	1	36	14
Harry Wood, Duluth	1	2	25	40
Walter Franklin, Kan. City	0	1	38	—
Marcel Camp, Detroit	0	1	38	—
Sylvester Schleisman, Minn.	0	3	34	—

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 2—Young William Mosconi of Philadelphia made it a three-way tie in the national pocket-billiard championship tournament here last night when he defeated Charles Summerell of Little Rock, Ark., 125 to 73 in 20 innings. Other players sharing first place honors are George Kelly, Philadelphia, and Charles Seaback, Astoria, N. Y. Mosconi, who is but 19 years of age, has proved the sensation of the tournament by his daring and quick play.

Seaback continued his winning pace by defeating Sylvester Schleisman, of Minneapolis, 125 to 63, in 18 innings.

Kelly turned in the best game of the tournament thus far when he defeated Harry Wood of Duluth, 127 to 37, in 10 innings. Kelly, in establishing his low-ining game, had two runs of 40 and an unfinshed 8.

Eddie Sauers, the Pacific coast champion, of Oakland, Calif., met with his first defeat when he played Arthur Church, New York City. The score was 125 to 43 in 14 innings, as a result of which three players are tied for second place, each having won and lost one game. Today's schedule calls for Church to play Summerell in the first afternoon game, while Mosconi and Sylvester Schleisman of Minneapolis will play the second game. In the evening, Marcel Camp, Detroit, Mich., and holder of the northern sectional title, will attempt to retrieve his recent defeat when he plays Harry Wood, Duluth, Minn. The final night game will be between Walter Franklin, Kansas City, Mo., and Sauers.

Tightening of Loose Government Forms Is Declared Needed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—County consolidation and reorganization of finances were given as remedies for the unwieldy and extravagant local forms of American government by Dr. Thomas H. Reed of the University of Michigan, chairman of the committee on policy of the American Political Science Association, before the Southern Political Science Association meeting for its sixth annual session in Atlanta Oct. 26-28.

The call for a reduction in the number of counties was also stressed by Prof. John B. Clark of Mercer University, and Prof. J. Thomas Askew of the University of Georgia.

"With the exception of office holders," Dr. Clark observed, "public opinion is fast crystallizing in favor of larger and more efficient governmental units and the transfer to the state of many functions heretofore performed by the county."

Professor Askew insisted that consolidation of counties by other states had lessened the cost of local government. He drew attention to the fact that one south Georgia county, which cast 229 votes in the last election for Governor, has one official for every 10½ votes.

Two Teams Are Tied

CHICAGO, Nov. 2 (AP)—George Dempsey, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Bobby Thomas of Kenosha, Wis., were tied for first place with Dave Lands, veteran rider of Irvington, N. J., and Tony Schaller, of Chicago, in the six-day bicycle race today. The riders had covered 1283 miles and 9 laps at the end of the seventy-ninth hour. One hundred and fifty-nine laps were gained last night and early this morning, bringing the total for the week up to 752.

Oxford Seniors Run

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng.—The pick of the senior students at Oxford University, so far as cross-country running is concerned, is W. G. Edwards, a product of Palmer's School in the County of Essex. He won the seniors' race this season in 45m. 20s. over a testing course of 7½ miles. The race for freshmen, over the same course, resulted in a victory for A. A. Robertson of Clifton.

Byrd Wins Golf Trophy

PENSACOLA, Fla., Nov. 2 (AP)—Tony Penna, Pensacola professional, recently captured the southeastern professional golfers' championship crown, carding a 296 to lead by six strokes. Sammy Byrd, Yankee outfielder, meanwhile is exhibiting the cup he won for beating all amateurs in the 72-hole open tournament. Byrd scored 321 for the 72 holes.

United Aircraft Profit

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—United Aircraft & Transport Corp. reports net profit of $642,107 for the third quarter, compared with $727,181 in the like period of last year.

Yale Freshmen Elect

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 2 (AP)—Robert H. Beckwith of Morris, Ill., was elected captain of the Yale freshman football team yesterday. He prepared at Exeter and plays center.

College Cross-Country

Annapolis 31, Virginia 34.

Tidball No. 1 In Collegiate Ranking List

Coughlin and Lee Head Doubles Group—U. S. L. T. A. to Ratify

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2 (AP)—Jack P. Tidball of the University of California at Los Angeles, intercollegiate champion, has been given the honor position in the 1933 rankings by the Intercollegiate Tennis Committee.

Richard T. Murphy of Hamilton College was placed second, he having been runnerup to Tidball in the intercollegiate championship tournament at the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penna., this year.

The rankings, subject to the ratification by the United States Lawn Tennis Association at its winter meeting, were announced yesterday by Morris Duane, chairman of the committee. The list:

Singles

Jack P. Tidball, California at Los Angeles.
Richard T. Murphy, Hamilton.
Karl F. Kamrath, Texas.
Wilmer M. Hines, North Carolina.
Albert Horton 3d, Williams.
Martyn Buxby, Texas.
Joseph L. Coughlin, Stanford.
C. Elliott Loughlin, U. S. Naval Academy.
William B. Reese, Georgia Tech.
Sterling Williams, Texas.
Marcus Hecht, Pennsylvania.
Hal Surface, Texas.

Doubles

Joseph L. Coughlin and Sam Lee, Stanford.
Karl F. Kamrath and Sterling Williams, Texas.
Jack P. Tidball and Larry Meyers, University of California at Los Angeles.
Edward H. Sutter and Kendall Cram, Tulane.
Martyn Buxby and Bertram A. Weltera, Texas.
Joseph McF. Case and Marcus Hecht, Pennsylvania.
Robbins Chadil and Philip Castlen, University of Southern California.
Albert Horton 3d and R. J. Kelleher, Williams.
Donald Hawley and Allan Swayze, New York University.
C. Elliott Loughlin and J. F. Mann, United States Naval Academy.
Theodore J. Lynn and Paul A. Hadley, Swarthmore.

Tourists Lose in Ireland

DUBLIN, Nov. 2 (AP)—The touring American field hockey team yesterday was defeated by the Irish women's eleven, 2 to 1, in a hard-fought game. Virginia Vanderbeck of Philadelphia scored the invaders' only goal. The Irish forwards held the upper hand through most of the play. The first half was a hard-fought, scoreless session, but soon after the start of the second half the Irish team broke through for its two goals. Miss Vanderbeck's tally came just before the end of the game. The American forwards had many scoring opportunities, but failed to follow through after reaching scoring territory.

Canadiens Release Seven

MONTREAL, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League last night announced the release of seven players to their "farm" club, the Providence Reds of the Canadian-American Hockey League, and the unconditional release of an eighth, Pete Palangio, who played for Syracuse last year. The players sent to Providence are Art Alexandre, Leo Gaudreault, Hago Harrington, Art Giroux, Gizzy Hart, Gus Rivers and Art Lesieur.

Islam Gains in Northern Africa

★ ★ ★

French Control Faces Nationalist Movements; Tunisia and Morocco Offer Stiff Problems

★ ★ ★

By Sisley Huddleston

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS — There are extremely interesting movements which should not pass unnoticed in Northern Africa. There the French have unquestionably performed excellent work, but they are not unaware of the difficulties which they now encounter. So much so, that it is being asked whether there is an Islamic peril in Northern Africa.

These movements are especially noticed at a time when M. Henri Ponsot goes to take up his residence in Morocco, and M. Peyrouton in Tunisia. M. Carde, the Governor-General of Algeria, has similar problems to face.

Official and semiofficial reports from these regions make it clear that Nationalist agitation is far from being subdued. Perhaps its chief center is in Tunisia, where the party which calls itself Destour has presented to France a number of claims which the metropolitan country considers inacceptablee.

Yet the young Tunisians have found sympathizers even in France, though the authorities have hitherto shown themselves implacable. The educated natives find themselves in an invidious position. Some of them have been instructed in Western methods. They have been received as equals in European society They have obtained diplomas. The result is that when they return home they cannot find their proper place either among their own people or among the Europeans who form the governing class.

Hence there is discontent. A similar fermentation has already been seen in the Far East. Here in Northern Africa there has been developed a propaganda against France which doubtless would have been relatively unimportant had the economic conditions remained satisfactory. The crisis is, however, a fertile field in which the seeds of social discord can be sown. The foreigner is rendered responsible. He is accused of exploiting the natives.

There is produced a definite opposition of Muhammadans and Christians. Islam has gained in strength in recent years, and it should not be overlooked that modern inventions, such as the radio and means of rapid communications, can be turned to purposes of propaganda.

Nor can outside influences be ignored. The people of French North Africa turn toward the agitators of Egypt and of the Near East. Russia and Germany are accused, rightly or wrongly, of fomenting the movement. However this may be, certainly the North African peoples are becoming more self-conscious and they are looking for a greater freedom.

The military operations in Morocco have particularly directed attention to his state of affairs. It should be remembered that France has scarcely been in Morocco for a quarter of a century, and although the greater part of the population has submitted to French rule, there has always been a number of dissident tribes yet to be subdued.

No one can deny the marvelous progress in every domain which the French have made in Morocco, especially under the leadership of Marshal Lyautey. But the revolt of Abd-el-Krim eight years ago called for a serious effort, and the present international difficulties encourage those who are willing to stir up strife. In some respects the very progress that has been made is capable of being turned against the French authorities.

In Algeria, which comes under the direct administration of the mother country—Tunisia and Morocco are Protectorates—an attempt has been made to placate the natives by guaranteeing them the possession of land and of organizing loans.

The teaching of crafts has also been developed on a considerable scale. Further it has been sought to naturalize the inhabitants and to give the French status to those who submit to certain tests. The French are disposed to allow naturalized Algerians to obtain election as representatives of their country in the French Parliament; but they draw the line at allowing non-naturalized Algerians, who do not renounce their Moslem status, to possess these rights of French citizenship.

Candid commentators frankly admit that it is not by battalions these countries can be kept in order. They admit that "the statute of the indigenes does not perfectly correspond to the degree of evolution they have reached." While, therefore, it is proper to employ authoritative methods, it is recommended even in the most conservative circles that the demands of the native populations should be carefully studied and if possible granted.

Thus the new Resident-Generals are faced with a serious task that demands the greatest tact if the relations of these North African provinces with the French Republic are to remain all that they should be. They and the Governor-General Carde have the full confidence of the Government. M. Peyrouton has had experience in the Cameroons and in Algeria. M. Ponsot is regarded as having been successful in Syria. They begin their mission with the full confidence of the French Government.

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Exclusive Millinery
Hats Molded to Head
Hats Remodeled
9825 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Virginia 7-5185

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Exclusive But Not Expensive
GELLER'S
Curtains—Linens—Spreads
Phone Virginia 7-10118
91-17 JAMAICA AVENUE

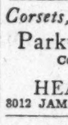
Corsets, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves
Parkway Specialty Shop
Corsets fitted by an expert.
HEADY & TREMMEL
8012 JAMAICA AVE. Tel. Virginia 1380

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Tel. Rockville Centre 1815 31 Yale Place
8 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily

HADLEY'S
FROCKS *SHOPPE* BONNETTES
Eighth Anniversary Sale
If you have never shopped here, now is your opportunity during our anniversary sale.
Dress Sizes 14½ to 24½ and 14 to 50
Alterations Free
Open Evenings
238 MERRICK ROAD

MARIANNE'S
APPAREL SHOP
Dresses, Suits, Coats and Hats
Merrick Road at Village Avenue
Open Evenings R. V. C. 2612



The Elite
Ladies' and Kiddies' Shop
ALL WOOL SNOW SUITS
SIZE 1 TO 12
Tel. 107 17 N. PARK AVENUE

LAPAYOVER'S
Sporting Goods, Stationery
Luncheons—Candy
51 N. VILLAGE AVENUE

STEWART'S POULTRY FARM
FRESH EGGS AND
FRESH DRESSED POULTRY
Daily Deliveries. Tel. Rockville Centre 4013

TYDOL
GEORGE'S SERVICE STATION
SPECIALIZED LUBRICATION
STARTERS, GENERATORS and IGNITION
EXIDE BATTERY SERVICE
N. PARK and GRAND AVENUE Tel. 7845

HICKS & WATTS HARD WARE
HIGH-GRADE HOUSEWARES
MOORE'S PAINT, VARNISH
AND UTILAC
200 Merrick Tel. 571

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTER
(Continued)

C. C. KING
FURRIER
INCORPORATES
● THOMAS MAGOVERN, for 22 years associated with James McCreery & Co. as buyer and manager in their fur department, has become a partner of C. C. King, well-known local furrier.
● MISS MARY A. KILGORE, for the past ten years associated with J. W. Brewer in the fur business in Hempstead, has also become affiliated with Mr. King's store.
● The business is now incorporated and is considered one of the finest equipped fur houses on Long Island.
236 Merrick Rd Tel. R.V.C. 1164

CHRISTMAS CARDS
12 TO A PACKAGE
WITH ENVELOPE
29c PACKAGE
The PRISCILLA
205 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

SOCONY
Community Filling Station
Alemiting—Atlas Tires
128 NO. VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3391

Torii Tea Room
Refined, Homelike Atmosphere
93 N. PARK AVE.
R. V. C. 1347

ROSLYN

OLD ORCHARD INN
ROSLYN, LONG ISLAND
Guest rooms with open fireplaces; oil burner; delicious food; homelike; 36 acres; riding horses; reasonable rates by day, week, month.
Opposite Post Office Roslyn 603

ST. ALBANS

Tel. LAUrelton 8-1052 Prop., LOU HAAS
HAAS HARDWARE
Specialists *in Home Necessities*
House Furnishings : : Builders' Supplies
Devoe Paints
We gladly deliver.
188-09 Central Ave. St. Albans, L. I., N. Y.

H. BAHRENBURG, Inc.
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
FARMERS and CARTER AVENUES
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Ditman's
EXPERT CORSETIERS
LINGERIE
HOSIERY - GLOVES
Mamaroneck 2586
116 MAMARONECK AVE.

THE EMPIRE TAILORING CO.
Has moved to larger quarters at
101 MAMARONECK AVE.
First Class Pressing, Cleaning, Repairing and Dyeing at Reasonable Prices
TELEPHONE MAM. 447

You are Cordially Invited to see our CHRYSANTHEMUMS, which are NOW IN FULL GLORY.

THOMAS SKINNER
Friendly Elms Greenhouses
WEST POST ROAD
Tel. Mam. 1698

We Furnish Your House from Cellar to Garret
HARRISON HARDWARE & HOUSEFURNISHING CO.
Furniture, Linoleums, Hardware, Paints and Glass.
Halstead Ave. and Purdy St., Harrison, New York Telephone Park 709

Follow the Crowd to
GEM STORES
Auto Accessories
Radio Service and Supplies
Unbeatable prices. Radio Tubes Tested Free
GENERAL TIRES
79 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. Mam. 2475-J

DAY or NIGHT
If you want an
ELECTRICIAN
Call Mamaroneck 451 or 687
HOLZER'S ELECTRIC SHOP
67 Mamaroneck Avenue
General Electric Refrigerators

Downey Bros. Service Station
THE BIG WHITE CORNER
Halstead and Mamaroneck Aves.
Essolene
LUBRICATION TIRES BATTERIES
Opp. R. R. Station Tel. Mam. 950

Featuring Nationally Known
MEN'S WEAR
DAVID MARGOLUIS
HABERDASHER CLOTHIER
158 MAMARONECK AVENUE

MADE TO ORDER
FROCKS and SPORTWEAR
Perfect fit. Excellent workmanship
Also ready-to-wear Prices reasonable.
ANNETTE SHOPPE
245 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. Mam. 2971
One-half block from railroad station

MOUNT VERNON

The Edson Lewis Co.
Clothiers - Haberdashers
for Men and Boys
21 FOURTH AVENUE, MT. VERNON, N. Y.

A. L. KNUDSEN
Fancy Groceries, Fruit, Vegetables
Prompt Free Delivery
471 SO. FIFTH AVENUE
PHONE OAKWOOD 0320
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

WILLOWBROOK DAIRY
Quality Milk Products
Serving Westchester County Homes Over Half a Century
Oakwood 8681-82-83

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

Kaplan's Markets Inc.
Ask Your Neighbor
53 SO. 4TH AVE. 471 SO. 5TH AVE.
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving *Packing* *Storage*
27-33 S. 6th Ave.
Phone OAK 8802

CHELSEA
FIREPROOF STORAGE
WAREHOUSES, Inc.

C. Hamblen Sons
DISTRIBUTORS
JAS. VAN DYK COMPANY
Dried Fruits
Nuts and Candies
Monarch Brand Foods
Spring Valley Dairy Products
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
OAKWOOD 6266 113 SO. 4TH AVE.

INSURANCE
OF ALL KINDS
BY
CHARLES J. SCHOEN
P. A. MURRAY AGENCY
TEL. OAK 6500

Marcel Waving, Manicuring, Permanent Waving
Frederic's Method
Miss Marie Scheier
12 East First Street Tel. Oakwood 9699

NEWBURGH

HIGHLAND QUASSAICK NATIONAL BANK and TRUST COMPANY of NEWBURGH
20-22 WATER STREET
Total Resources over $13,000,000
"THE BANK OF SERVICE"
We invite your account

Telephone 3200-3201
WOOLSEY-NASH MOTORS, Inc.

Nash Motor Cars
Sales and Service
STORAGE
172-178 LIBERTY ST
Branch Central Valley

FIRST IN FASHION
COATS AND DRESSES
Paris Millinery
92 Water Street
Newburgh, N. Y.

The C. F. S. MILK Co., Inc.
HIGH GRADE MILK and CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 West Street Tels. 1655-2042-1042-F

F. STERN, Inc.
NEWBURGH, N. Y.
Specialists in
APPAREL for WOMEN and CHILDREN

Volkringer & Clark
PRIME MEATS *and* POULTRY
210 Broadway, Newburgh, N. Y.
TEL. 1307 FREE DELIVERY

Tel. 3309-M
WOLKOFF'S FUR SHOP
REMODELING
REPAIRING
STORAGE
55 Colden Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

The Bonnie Brook Tea Room
Luncheon, 50c-65c
Dinner 75c-90c
Sunday Dinner $1.00
59 LOCUST AVE. N. R. 9661

INSURANCE and ANNUITIES
Of Every Description
HERBERT J. GRANT
Insurance underwriter and broker.
New York Westchester
Beekman 3-9400 Hamilton 4921

We Have A Million Dollars to Lend for Home Repairs
New Rochelle Coal & Lumber Co.
Phone New Rochelle 1000 for details

FERGUSON'S RESTAURANT
Wholesome, exciting meals at easy-to-pay prices. Big parking area. Main and Centre, New Rochelle.

JANE DRAKE SHOP
Coats Gowns
Sportswear
12 LOCKWOOD AVENUE N. R. 812

FRANK CATALDO
For Better Quality Meats, Provisions and Vegetables
We deliver in New Rochelle and Pelham
Tel. N. R. 2362 and 5627
96 UNION AVENUE

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

A Diamond is as Beautiful as its setting. See that your jewels are correctly set.
Leonard Talner
Jewelry of Quality
565 Main Street N. R. 3692

NOOK *and* CORNER
BREAKFAST LUNCHEON DINNER
Sunday Dinner 85c
HUGUENOT and CENTER
Mr. and Mrs. H. WALTERS

MATRIX SHOES
Your Foot Print in Leather
KRAMERS
575 MAIN STREET

MABEL ATCHISON
HARPER METHOD SHOPPE
8 Eastchester Road
Shampooing, Finger Waving, Manicuring. Also Full Line of Harper Method Cleansing Cream and Powder. Harper Permanent Wave, $10.00.
Phone N. R. 356

Westchester Gift Shop
Jardine Stratford
MAIN ST. at MAPLE AVE.

BENJAMIN COHEN
Outfitters, Inc.
Westchester's Most Complete Shop for Men and Boys
23-25 MECHANIC STREET

I. B. COHEN
Features
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Stetson Hats
Bostonian Shoes
507 Main Street

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn
COAL
Greason, Son & Dalzell
Established 1861
160 THIRD ST. Cumberland 6-0560

Established 1889
Seaver Bros.
7506 FIFTH AVENUE
Established 1889
CORSET FITTING
OUR SPECIALTY
Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear
Women's and Misses Dresses

Wear SUFFRIN'S
HAND-MADE SHOES
Wilbur Coon and other famous comfort shoes, also fashionable footwear. $5.95 up
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
Special discount by mentioning this ad.
ALBERT SUFFRIN
858a FLATBUSH AVE. Defender 3-4466

Fresh Air *Sunshine*
JUVENILE EST. 1858 PRODUCTS
Restful *Sleep*
Atlantic Carriage Store
997 Flatbush Avenue
(Please mention this advertisement)

The Bunny Hat Shop
7712 FIFTH AVENUE
SMART MILLINERY
SPECIALLY PRICED
$2.95—$5.00

Lady Edgerley Beauty Shop
We specialize in individual styles 15 successful years.
785 FRANKLIN AVE.
Tel. Prospect 9-4687

ARCADE BOOK SHOP
1164A Flatbush Ave., nr. Dorchester Rd.
Buckminster 2-0685

"Personal Christmas Cards"
Dennison Goods

Borough of Manhattan and Bronx
EWALD BROTHERS
Printers and Engravers
Church Printing a Specialty
1665 FIRST AVE. at 87th Street
Index Card Systems for Practitioners

BAUMANN
Exclusive MILLINERY
Hats molded to the head, moderately priced. Expert remodeling.
240 W. 78TH STREET Apt. 1-A
Endicott 2-5283

BOULEVARD HAND LAUNDRY
Excellent Work at Reasonable Rates
Prompt Call and Delivery
200 West 60th Street, New York City
Tel. Trafalgar 7-3470

Res. Phone Hillcrest 5837-W
BEekman 3-6131
MRS. HARRY V. MOONEY
ANNUITIES
Insurance of every description
Provident Mutual Life Insurance Co.
99 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

PELHAM

HARPER METHOD SHOP
All Branches of Beauty Culture
140 FIFTH AVENUE Tel. Pelham 2360
NORTH PELHAM, N. Y. MARY JAMES

Every Purchase Counts! MONITOR advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

PORT CHESTER

ATWATER KENT and Philco Radios
FRANK S. ROCKEY, Hardware
128-130 NORTH MAIN STREET
Telephone Port Chester 1094

BYRAM COAL & SUPPLY CORP.
RAINEY DOMESTIC COKE, PETROLEUM CARBON, FIRST-CLASS COAL
RELIABLE BUILDING MATERIALS
Foot of Westchester Avenue

Joseph Tunick & Sons
Established 1889
Furniture, Rugs, and Bedding
Westchester County's Largest Furniture Store
103-105 N. MAIN STREET Tel. 1800

POUGHKEEPSIE

A. J. HEINTZ SPECIALS

SALAD CREAM, 8-oz. jar	17 cts.
CATSUP, large bottle	23 cts.
CREAMED SOUPS, all flavors, large 16 oz. cans	2 for 27 cts.
TOMATO JUICE, 1 pt. bottle	15 cts.
RIPE MISSION OLIVES, 9 oz. cans, 2 for 25 cents.	

B & M MARKET
469 Main St. *Free Delivery* Phone 6160

PRINTING
Estimates cheerfully furnished on all Church and Commercial Printing.
THE ARTCRAFT PRESS
32 BARCLAY STREET POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y

Arthur C. Hankinson
ATLAS TIRES
ESSOLENE
ESSO and ESSOLUBE
NORTH and TAYLOR AVES. Phone 6085

Vanitie Beauty Shoppe
39 CANNON STREET Tel. 4913
Permanents from $5 to $10
Shampoo and Wave $1.00 and $1.25
FINGER WAVE or Marcel 75 cents
Free Parking to our customers in rear of our building.

Dry Cleaners **SWISS** Dyers
We Guarantee Satisfaction on
SWEATERS, COATS, FURS
We Call for and Deliver
542 MAIN STREET Phone 644

The Wallace Co.
A WARM FRIEND
"KENWOOD BLANKETS"

DIESING'S
Texaco Gasoline
Fisk Tires—USL Batteries
MAIN ST. and GRAND AVE. TEL. 276

GAUTHIER MILK CORP.
Specializes in Golden Guernsey Electropure Pasteurized Milk
Delivered at your door for 13c a quart—local distributor.
FRANK H. DAHLEM
14 DEAN PLACE Phone 618-J

ROCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Charlotte 1640
Daily except Saturdays

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL *and* SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

PROPERTY MAINTENANCE
Everything pertaining to care and upkeep of property—Painting, Paperhanging, Plastering, Mason Work, Roofing, Carpentry Grading and Shrubbing
CARL F. PHILLIPS
537 AVERILL AVENUE Monroe 2722

Fire—Automobile—Annuities
Monthly Income—Surety Bonds
GENERAL INSURANCE
Call Stone 78 418-422 Granite Bldg.
George Dietrich Co., Inc.

GENERAL
INSURANCE
Personal Service
JOHN POE
2040 East Ave. Monroe 1345

Edith Ellis
CANDIES
Chocolates, Bon Bons, Salted Nuts, Party Favors.
SODAS — LUNCHES — DINNERS
38 EAST AVENUE

The Cornucopia, Inc.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON and DINNER
Dinner 75c and $1.00

FLOWERS
Better Flowers than ever before at lower prices than ever before
Rochester Floral Co.
33 FRANKLIN STREET

ELDER'S
CHOICE MEATS, FRUITS
VEGETABLES *and* GROCERIES
WE DELIVER
427 MONROE AVE Monroe 1038

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Realtor
RENTALS—SALES—MANAGEMENT
MORTGAGES—INSURANCE
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

hall
MEN'S SHOP
115 East Ave., Sagamore
Manhattan Shirts and Pajamas
QUALITY MERCHANDISE

Fur Repairing Remodeling
Work Done at Home
NEW COATS
THOMAS W. RUSS
280 PARK AVE. MONROE 2698

FIRE *and* AUTO INSURANCE
25%—Savings—25%
E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
CLINTON AVE. S. at Court St.

MANUFACTURING
FURRIER
Cleaning New Garments Repairing
Cold Storage Remodeling
Skins—Linings—Matchings
ORLA KIRK
357 So. Goodman St. Monroe 3251-W

Main 2230 Nights Glen. 4886-M
Mann Builders Supply Co.
Mason Supplies
Cinder and Concrete Blocks
Devoe Paint and Varnish Products
A. G. Mann 832 St. Paul Street

Fashion and Quality in Dresses at Popular Prices
Betty Dress Shoppe
DRESSES, 4.88 and upward
FUR FABRIC JACKETS, 6.6 and upward
397 E. MAIN STREET
A few doors west of Eastman Theatre

J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

RYE

Theodore Fremd
RYE, N. Y.
MEAT and POULTRY
ALWAYS THE BEST
51 PURCHASE STREET Tel. 153-152

FUEL OIL
COAL CEMENT
"Log Wood or Cannel Coal for the Fireplace."
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
PHONE 1231 99 PURCHASE STREET

SCARSDALE

DEPOLE PRODUCE MARKET
Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Hot House and Imported Products
34 Garth Road
Phone Scarsdale 4028

JOHN R. PHILIP
PLUMBING, HEATING, TINNING
DOE—Dependable Oil Electric Oil Burner
54 GARTH ROAD
Ph. Scarsdale 2200—2201 Night calls 924

Here to Serve You
Walter A. Hoblin, Inc.
Housewares, Devoe Paints
Hardware
1 GARTH ROAD, SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Telephone 3454

Chester Tailors and Furriers
3 Garth Road Phone Scarsdale 1212
Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing and Repairing. Fur Coats Cleaned, Glazed, Relined and Remodeled.
Suits made to measure.
Goods called for and delivered.

For INSURANCE
CONSULT
FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

F. H. ASSENBECK
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Choice Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
TRADE MARK
Bon Ami
"Hasn't Scratched Yet"
Hartsdale, N. Y. Scarsdale 2770-1-2

We Love to Serve
GIFTS—FLOWERS
THE FLOWER SHOP
HARTSDALE ROAD—HARTSDALE, N. Y.
Phone: W. P. 2645

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Telephone White Plains 8866

Hartsdale Coal Company
COAL
OIL—WOOD
Phone Scarsdale 329

SCHENECTADY

IMPERIAL CLOAK CO.
Schenectady's Foremost Ladies' Apparel Shop
Coats—Dresses—Millinery
THE NEW IMPERIAL BLDG.
325 STATE STREET

Van Voast & Leonard
INSURANCE
Ask us about RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett St. Phone 4-7791

RINDFLEISCH
Cleaner and Dyer
116 JAY ST. Phone 4-3161

Walk-Over Shoes
420 State Street

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

The ROLLATOR

A roller rolls and there's ice. The NORGE mechanism is as simple as that. It has but three moving parts . . . is almost everlasting.

Before you invest in an electric refrigerator, by all means see the new

NORGE

on sale at

H. S. BARNEY CO.

THE WALLACE STORE

is filled with newness and the most unusual values we have ever known.

Come and SEE for Yourself!

POTTER & MOORE'S MITCHAM LAVENDER *featured.*

THE WALLACE CO.

"ALWAYS RELIABLE"

GIFTS — PRIZES
Toys — Games
BOOKS

UNION BOOK CO., Inc.
257 STATE STREET

FREEMAN & SON
124 WALL ST. 18-20 ERIE BLVD.
Paints—Oils—PuttyGlass
PITTSBURGH Paints Products

L. M. FOWLER
INSURANCE and REAL ESTATE
307 State Street Phone 4-8716

UNITED ROYAL CORD TIRES
Made of Tempered Rubber
Alling Rubber Co.
254-256 STATE STREET

SCOTIA

G. E. VAN VORST CO., Inc.
PLUMBING—HEATING ROOFING
Sporting Goods, Hardware
Household Furnishings
Full Line Sherwin-Williams Paints
47 MOHAWK AVENUE Phone 2-7311
BRANCH at 302 MOHAWK AVENUE

SYRACUSE

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

FINE
CLEANERS AND DYERS
BROWN & THORN
112 CEDAR STREET Phone 4-4184

Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Street
POTATOES — EGGS
Day Old Eggs Guaranteed
DROVERS TAVERN FARMS
CAZENOVIA, N. Y.
or leave orders—Tel. 2-3101, Syracuse, N. Y.
DOROTHY CLARK

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-5175

This Will Be a Fur Year *Buy Now! and Save!*
Our stock is the largest in years. Carefully selected previous to advanced prices, and sold to you without increased cost.
Henry Martin Company
UTICA, N.Y.

ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE (Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office

Gruen Watches
Wessellten Diamonds
for
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
ROEDEL'S
Jewelers Next Stanley Theatre

"Known for Great Value-Giving"
Dresses, Coats and Millinery
Famous
Bleecker Street, Corner Charlotte

Automobile Insurance
HUGH R. JONES INCORPORATED COMPANY
JONES BUILDING Phone 4-3161

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome, and Fresh from "Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
Phone 2-4169—1125 CONKLING AVENUE

The LINEN SHOPPE
DRESSES
Complete line in all sizes from 11 to 50.
324 SQUARE STREET Tel. 4-1913

Daily Features

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Collection letters (A. C. S.) — The correspondent, who is secretary to the manager of retail collections, with one of the largest lumber companies in the United States, writes:

Some time ago there were several collection letters published in "A Word a Day" column of The Christian Science Monitor.

Inasmuch as my work is along the line of collections, I have been using these letters. The response has been very gratifying and I am taking this opportunity to tell you how much I enjoy and appreciate "A Word a Day." It is so very practical and helpful.

Not long ago we used the substance of the "A Word a Day" collection letters in writing to some of our delinquent customers. Out of 35 letters there were over 25 responses—some paid in full, some in part, and others made definite promises. The spirit and thought in these letters are exactly in accord with my sense of what a collection letter should contain. Again I thank you.

The letters, readers will recall, were designed to collect a bill of $250, which was three months past due. The Feature Editor, in submitting the problem, had recommended that helpfulness, not selfishness, should motivate the letters. It is hoped that the scores of readers who submitted letters will consider the correspondent's letter a personal "thank you."

Letter of Application

Now, suppose we try again.

Assume that you were graduated from high school last June; that you have had no business experience; but that you have heard of a possible opening in the shipping department of the John Jones Company, manufacturers of shoes.

Please limit your letters of application to 200 words.

Those adjudged the most convincing will be published in this department.

Worth Knowing

AT 15 MILES AN HOUR THE PROPELLOR ON THESE GOGGLES GENERATES POWER ENOUGH TO RUN THE WINDSHIELD WIPERS. THE DEVICE WAS INVENTED BY L. A. DAVOREN, OF BROOKLANDS, ENG.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

What They Say

Aggressive Sales

In order to increase sales at the present moment, we believe that two courses of action are absolutely essential. They are: first, give the public attractive, up-to-date merchandise, fairly priced; and second, aggressively promote your products to the public.—*General Johnson.*

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

Toiletries

You may now buy Toilet Preparations with the WELLS label . . . . an assurance of purity and quality, because they have been made to our specifications. The next time you are in the store, be sure to see this fine display.

J. B. Wells & Son Co.
Utica, New York

WATERTOWN

We're Holding
Two Contests

PLANNING TO MAKE A QUILT? Join our Quilt Contest, open to everyone making a quilt of Empsall materials.

LIKE TO KNIT OR CROCHET? Join our Afghan Contest, open to everyone making an afghan of Empsall materials.

NORTHERN NEW YORK'S LEADING STORE
EMPSALL'S

WHITE PLAINS

Westchester heats with
MAUE FUEL OIL
Telephones:
BRIARCLIFF 2100
WHITE PLAINS 7766
RYE 2343

C. SIEGRIST DELICATESSEN
341 MAMARONECK AVE. Tel. W. P. 5851
Home Made Salads and First Class Cold Cuts
Open on Sunday from 8 to 10 and 4 to

Merchant Tailor
And Ready-Made Suits For Men
STONES CLOTHES SHOP
BAR BUILDING 199 MAIN STREET

YONKERS

HUDSON FUEL COMPANY
Distributors of
QUALITY FUELS
COAL, COKE and FUEL OIL
Phone Nepperhan 4900

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Working Together for Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Long Beach, Calif.

HAPPY surprise showed in the faces of a certain congregation here one Sunday morning. Gone were the uncomfortable chairs; and in their places were rows of attractive seats padded with leather.

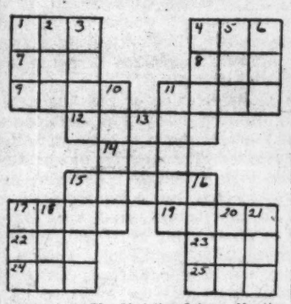
Not until a business meeting (called for quite another matter) was the mystery solved. The president of the board of directors smilingly explained that a near-by theater had offered for sale some seats which had been through the earthquake.

"We went to look at the seats," he said, "and they seemed to be in need of repair. The owner wished to have cash—and that the church did not seem to have available. It was finally worked out in a very simple way. The manager of the theater needed some furniture for his office; and I had just what he needed, stored away doing no one any good.

"The owner of the theater agreed to make the exchange whereby the church could have the seats. Then came the job of repairing which took considerable time. One of our workers helped me with this; we tried to keep it secret until the seats should be in place."

The president disclaimed all credit when someone said he "really gave the seats to the church." "No," he declared, "it was just another proof that 'all things work together for good.'"

Junior Cross-Word No. 20



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—What sweet corn grows on.
4—Prohibit.
7—Bustle.
8—Before.
9—Smaller.
11—Fresh.
12—Exhausted.
14—Writing fluid.
15—Bent the knee.
17—One of the Great Lakes.
19—English nobleman.
22—To expose to the sun's rays.
23—The Adriatic —— bounds Italy on the east.
24—To notice.
25—Young goat.

Down

1—State west of Nevada (ab.)
2—Poem.
3—A master.
4—Crooked.
5—Exist.
6—Recent.
10—A thorn.
11—Joint connecting foot with the leg.
13—Compass point (ab.).
15—Cattle.
16—Chore.
17—Feminine suffix.
18—To regret.
20—Portuguese coin.
21—Boy.

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Insurance Note

If $15,000 were invested at 6 per cent, and principal and interest used at the rate of $100 a month, the money would last 22 years and three months.

Hands Across the Sea

The Atlantic Ocean is crossed by 21 cables.

No Need to Borrow One

Slot machines in Berlin deliver a paper umbrella for the convenience of persons caught out in a rain.

B-r-r-r

A temperature of 90 degrees below zero Fahrenheit at Werchojansk, Siberia, on Jan. 15, 1885, is believed to be the lowest natural temperature ever recorded.

Motorcycles

More motorcycles are used in Germany than trucks and automobiles combined.

British Radio

A profit of $6,000,000 was realized on radio by the British Government last year. In Great Britain there is no commercialized radiocasting, and the Government taxes all owners of radio sets. The proceeds go toward the maintaining of studios, stations, programs, etc.

Who's Who

The careers of 30,545 men and women are summarized in the latest edition of "Who's Who in America."

Boiling Mercury

A heat of 675 degrees Fahrenheit is required to make mercury boil, while water boils at only 212 degrees Fahrenheit.

Marbles

It is estimated that 2,000,000,000 marbles are bought annually by children in the United States.

Cartoons of the Week

Sykes in the New York Evening Post
"Oh, Yeah?"

Carlisle in the Saint Paul Pioneer Press
Hurry, Before Help Comes!

NO MORE EUROPEAN WARS FOR ME!
GERMANY WITHDRAWS FROM LEAGUE AND DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE
FRANCE AND ENGLAND INSIST ON ARMAMENT
JAPAN WITHDRAWS FROM LEAGUE

Kirby in Pittsburgh Press
His Contribution

Kuhn in the Indianapolis News
Not Anxious for Another Visit

Shoemaker in the Chicago Daily News
Trouble If He Doesn't Wake Up

Shoemaker in Chicago Daily News
He Isn't Fooling Anybody

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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One of the best, if not the best, preserves that I know anything at all about said the lecturer at the cooking school are pickled black cherries although having tried them, pickled strawberries are growing in the popular favor or by leaps and bounds

[The solution will be found among the advertisements.]

Brevities

Lafayette Journal and Courier: What becomes of that old rugged individualism when a man goes home from toil to find left-over, afternoon bridge lettuce sandwiches set before him in place of something to eat?

Richmond News-Leader: What can you do for people who pay $1.50 for a 60-cent article and still wonder when inflation will begin?

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

THE keen spirit
Seizes the prompt occasion — makes the thought
Start into instant action, and at once
Plans and performs, resolves and executes!
—HANNAH MORE

In Lighter Vein

Same Offense

Joan's auntie was expected, but just when she was due to arrive a telegram came.

The child's mother read it aloud: "'Missed train. Will start same time tomorrow.'"

After her mother had put it down Joan picked it up. Suddenly she burst into a roar of laughter. "Isn't auntie really silly, mummy?" she said.

"Why, my dear?" asked mother, puzzled.

"Well, don't you see," said the child, "if she starts at the same time tomorrow, she'll miss the train again?"—*Answers.*

The Friend

"Hallo, old boy!" cried Jones, effusively, "I hear you're going to get married. Congratulations."

"You've made a mistake," replied Jones. "I am not getting married."

"No? Ah, well, congratulations still!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Backward Musically

Captain: "How was it you didn't turn out this morning? Didn't you hear the bugler blow reveille?"

New Rookie: "Honest, sir, I don't know one tune from another."—*Capper's Weekly.*

Tit-Bits

Housewife: "Here's a pair of trousers, but I'm afraid they want mending."

Beggar: "No 'urry, ma'am. I'll just wait 'ere in the garden."

Not on the Way

"Dad," said the small boy, looking up from his book, "where is Atoms?"

"You mean, 'what are atoms?'" said his father. "There is no place called Atoms."

"No, I mean a place."

"You must be thinking of Athens."

"No," the small boy insisted, "I mean Atoms—the place where the things get blown to."—*Montreal Star.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

This afternoon ol' Togo rang the doorbell at the house where the party was going on, and a moment later the door opened and out came one of the Boss's friends —
While he was looking around to see who had rung the doorbell ol' Togo and I slipped into the house —
We ran into the Boss right away and he said-"Hey, look at the two gate-crashers!"
Then he told everybody how Togo used to play tricks on him with his doorbell ringing stunt —
And it made such a hit with them that they decided to let us stay at their party —

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Decorative Screens

A boy whose chief delight is in tinkering with hammer and saw makes up simple wooden screen frames in various sizes. Then he goes from door to door offering his wares decorated to order with the housewife's own color scheme. His prices are very reasonable, and in a number of homes he makes sales. He has sold several screens with gay designs from children's books, shellacked over. These screens are suitable for the nursery and protect the bed from drafts.

Miss Marjorie S.

Periodical Covers

While I was making a satin damask cover for The Christian Science Journal, to be kept in the automobile, the thought came to me that this would make a charming gift. Such covers—for this periodical or any other—could be made of satin damask, cretonnes, art leather, etc.

Mrs. Mabel M.

For the Scrapbook

Gems of Wisdom

Steady work
Turns genius to a loom
—*George Eliot.*

And learn the luxury of doing good.
—*Goldsmith.*

What stronger breastplate than a heart untainted?
—*Shakespeare.*

Kindness is wisdom. There is none in life
But needs it and may learn.
—*Bailey.*

Love can sun the Realms of Night.
—*Schiller.*

Love is rest.
—*Bayard Taylor.*

And love, life's fine center, includes heart and mind.
—*Owen Meredith.*

What is thy thought? There is no miracle?
There is a great one, which thou hast not read,
And never shall escape. Thyself, O man,
Thou art the miracle. Ay, thou thyself,
Being in the world and of the world, thyself,
Hast breathed in breath from Him that made the world.
Thou art thy Father's copy of Himself—
Thou art thy Father's miracle.
—*Jean Ingelow.*

Experience, join'd with common sense,
To mortals is a providence.
—*Matthew Green.*

Flowers preach to us if we will hear.
—*Christina Rossetti.*

The deepest hunger of a faithful heart
Is faithfulness.
—*George Eliot.*

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE THEATRE GUILD *presents*
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30
MATINEES THURSDAY AND SAT., 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD *presents*
MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
The School for Husbands
With OSGOOD PERKINS and JUNE WALKER
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40th STREET
Evgs. 8:40, Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:40

EDDIE CANTOR:
"The best play I've seen in years."
ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON
9TH MONTH
48TH ST. THEA., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:45
Popular MATS. WED. and SAT. $1 to $2
Spec. Elec. Day and Thanksgiving Day Mats.

Eves. Except $1.00 $1.50, $2.00 $3.00 and Sat. $2.50 $3.50
JOE COOK in
HOLD YOUR HORSES
A Musical Runaway in 24 Scenes
HARRIET HOCTOR and 100 Others
Matinees Thurs. and Sat. $1 to $2.50
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50th Evgs. 8:30

HARTFORD, CONN.

Eva Le Gallienne
PRODUCTIONS
ROMEO AND JULIET
ALICE IN WONDERLAND
Parsons Theatre—Nov. 3-4

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

All Nature

Mountain Ash

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE AMERICAN mountain ash grows from Newfoundland south to North Carolina, and inland as far as Michigan. It is a small tree of handsome proportions. Picturesque orange or brilliant red berries, hanging in gay, flat bunches, are its contribution to autumn's colorful pattern. These remain all winter, unless birds in the vicinity are hungry enough to eat acrid fruit.

The European mountain ash or rowan tree is the one most frequently planted on large estates throughout eastern America. This tree bears larger berries in rounded, rather than flat-topped, clusters. In winter the buds of the American variety are sticky, those of the European bear a white down.

The flowers of both trees are creamy-white, appearing in June; leaves are compound, with 11 to 17 leaflets, smooth except when quite young.

The rowan tree has been planted so much in America and does so much better than the native species of mountain ash that students and naturalists frequently refer to it as "native." It has escaped from cultivation, and in many places it grows wild.

Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Vanity Fair Tea Room
3 East 38th Street, near Fifth Avenue
Luncheon a la Carte. Dinner $1.00

Colonial Tea Room
379 5th Avenue, near 35th
Luncheon and Tea
Closed Sundays

La Nouvelle Orleans, Inc.
Luncheon 50c, 75c, a la carte
Afternoon Tea
Dinner $1.00-$1.25
Specializing in Southern and Creole Cooking
9 E. 47th Street
Telephone WIc. 2-7838

Maison A. De Winter

36 West 48th Street
One of the best French table d'hôtes in town.
Handsome surroundings.
Luncheons 75c. Dinners $1.25
Also à la Carte
Accommodations for private parties. Open Sundays.

MARY KIRBY'S SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72ND STREET
Luncheon 50c Dinner 70c and 85c

OPEN SUNDAY
PARC VENDOME—344 W. 57 St.
12 noon to 8:30 p. m.
Betty Gould's
MIDDLETOWNE
150 East 48th St.
5:00 to 8:30 p. m.
75 and 95 Cents

BUFFALO, N. Y.

FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Cor. Pearl and Eagle Streets
OLD SPAIN
660 MAIN STREET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Good Food
Rightly Understood to Be Properly Appreciated
Montague Court Cafeteria
BASEMENT
16 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Arcadia Lunch
200 Market Street, Newark, N. J.

"Dine at the Green Lantern"
GREEN LANTERN COFFEE SHOP
Party Service, Game Room
Luncheon 35c, 50c
Afternoon Tea 35c, 50c
Dinner 75c, $1.00
Special Sunday Dinner $1.00
Sunday Supper 60c
668 NOSTRAND AVENUE
LAFAYETTE 3-4567

THE BLUE GRILL
A Delightful Place to Dine
With a Pleasant Atmosphere
Luncheon 35c and 50c
Dinner 60c and 75c
Sundays 75c
1103 Bergen Street
Near Nostrand
Lafayette 3-7975

REDDING, CONN.

The Spinning Wheel Inn
Redding Ridge, Conn.
Route 58—Telephone Redding 67
LUNCHEON TEA DINNER
HOUSE GUESTS—GIFT SHOP
Open All Year

PORTLAND, ORE.

The Sign of the Rose Tea Shop
LUNCHEON · TEA · DINNER
MAUDE REEVES BUSHNELL
ALDERWAY BLDG. BEACON 7915

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Laws Are Not Enough

THE ingenious machinations of Albert H. Wiggin, in avoiding income taxes for his three personal corporations, mean far more to the thinking observer than mere reasons for passing this or that law. They are helping to evoke a new business morality. They add their spark to all the recent evidence uncovered by the Senate Banking Committee, in arousing the American people. They are compelling a general realization that the old morality which condones antisocial activity if it is technically legal, must pass.

For new laws will not alone suffice. Tax evaders—and countless others must read the image of their own guilt in Mr. Wiggin's testimony—will still scheme out some labyrinthine subterfuge, with all the appurtenances and none of the spirit of legality, to accomplish the ends of their gross selfishness.

True, new laws will help. Very properly there will be an instant call for them, when Congress convenes, to checkmate the particular device that Mr. Wiggin used. Discussion might well center around two.

A provision in the income tax law appears to have exempted Mr. Wiggin's corporation profits, when he brought them back to the United States from their legal hideout in Canada. It allowed them to be built into a reorganization which quite legally did not label or tax them as profits. Doubtless this provision can be modified to serve the purposes of integrity.

But more shrewd analysis will penetrate into the question of a new federal incorporation law, long dreamed of. If this hope of the reformer could be made into law, it would quite simply ask each incorporator what good reasons justify the creation of a new corporate unit. What would it contribute, ethically operated, to the progress of society? What reasonable indications are there, in all statecraft and financial common sense, that it would be a useful organism in the scheme of things? Such corporate perversions as allowed Mr. Wiggin to evade legitimate taxation, would be ample ground for refusal to permit incorporation.

But even this, radical as some think it today, is not enough. The problem of making men honest in their dealings by statute is somewhat like trying to keep a neighbor's oil well from sucking the oil out from under your land. Finance is fluid. If you put up a barrier here, it will try to flow around it somehow. The attraction of speculative profits seems well-nigh irresistible. And if you put barriers everywhere, legitimate business is walled in.

No, the thinker must pierce still further into the problem. The plain fact is that America's business morality has been in large part distressingly perverted. Numberless men of industry have reckoned their ethics by statute instead of by recognized individual standards of honesty and integrity.

The law—so runs the attitude—must be obeyed. One cannot be illegal. But where it can be evaded, where the spirit can be circumvented by some legal chicanery—men shrug their shoulders.

Only one remedy exists. The rousing of public opinion to outlaw dishonesty and nefarious business practices. No man can keep a major scandal secret. The business fraternity knows what is going on. It can frown instead of saying cynically, "Well—they all do it." It can brand him as an outcast from legitimate finance or industry.

This may seem to ask for much. But the hope lies in the vast chemicalization of these last three years, whose full extent has not been measured even now. Men and peoples have clearly seen the consequences of unbridled economic selfishness. Let them then turn from it.

Did Boswell See the Joke?

WAS there a twinkle in Dr. Johnson's eye that Boswell never noticed? Mr. Justice McKinnon, president of the Johnson Society in London, thinks that there was, and even believes that the famous "Life" does not give an entirely true picture of the mighty Doctor. Both Scotsmen and Americans will be inclined to allow that there is something in what he says.

Boswell's "Life of Johnson" is looked upon as one of the greatest biographical works ever written. Mr. Justice MacKinnon addressing the Johnson Society dinner observed that Johnson was already fifty-four before Boswell first met him. Moreover, it has been calculated that Boswell in the whole of their joint careers was in Johnson's company only on a few hundred occasions. Finally, Boswell regarded Johnson with an exaggerated "reverence" that may easily have prevented his getting an absolutely accurate notion of the Doctor's real character.

Johnson was a great denouncer. He delighted in assailing persons, places, theories, and things with great whirling, thundering, and stinging words. Yet he was naturally the kindest of men. Few people in history have shown such unremitting and (in the eyes of the world) uncalled for generosity as did Johnson to Mr. Levet and Mrs. Williams, whom, in spite of his own poverty, he maintained for many years.

But Mr. Justice MacKinnon suggests that in the midst of his denunciations Johnson's tongue was in his cheek. All the accounts of Johnson except Boswell's dwell upon his playfulness and love of fun. May not those references to Scotland as the land where men eat food that is only given to horses in England, and to America as a place steeped in barbarism, be merely half-humorous exercises in portentous declamation, jokes that Boswell never saw through? If so, the joke is on posterity, which has taken Boswell seriously.

Twin Pillars of Temperance

IT IS good to see that the so-called "Rockefeller report" on liquor control prepared by Raymond B. Fosdick and Albert L. Scott is being published in book form. For this study, entitled "Toward Liquor Control," contains much that can be of practical and lasting value in the long struggle that is plainly ahead between forces of civic decency and the cupidity of a revived liquor traffic.

"Law and education," declares the opening sentence of the last chapter, "are twin pillars of the social order." This is rather far from the wet thesis against prohibition that intoxicating drink cannot be restrained by law and by education at the same time. Messrs. Fosdick and Scott adopt the very sound policy of invoking both these forces in their recommendations. They are concerned with formulating legislation which they believe would command a maximum of public backing—which would restrict rather than prohibit—but they emphasize to the extent of fifteen pages the importance of temperance education.

This portion of the study is significant chiefly for two things. One is, it brings out the fact that temperance education is not limited to the schoolroom, but should be as broad as those social practices which make morals for the family, the community and the nation. The other is, it discusses helpfully the ways in which instruction about the effects of alcohol can be made objective, reliable and appealing, and the necessity of making it so.

As for the kind of law that should go with this education, the report is emphatic in its assertion that private profit and the license system must give way to state monopoly of distribution if repetition of the debaucheries which brought prohibition is to be avoided.

While explicitly acknowledging that "law can be of assistance," the report holds that eventual solution of the liquor problem lies mainly in the slower processe by which alcoholic indulgence is rooted out of human nature. "What is needed," declare the authors, "is a national ideal, a public will, a deep desire to eradicate the evils of alcoholic excess." To this every lover of sobriety can subscribe. And eventually it will be learned that any use whatever of alcohol as a beverage is excess.

The Policy of Polity

WITH the approach of November seventh and the municipal elections to be held throughout the United States, a survey of the words "polity" and "policy" may prove enlightening.

Polity is the permanent system of government for state, church or society: the fundamentals upon which government is based.

Policy is the method of management employed in governing: the ways and means whereby permanent polity is maintained.

Thus, the polity of the United States of America is clearly the Constitution as adopted in 1776; while the policy of the government rests largely upon the elected officials and the political organizations they represent.

In order properly to fulfill one's obligation of citizenship, a voter should carefully consider the policy which his vote will help to forward. And he should consider whether such policy will continue that polity upon which the nation has been based.

At an anti-slavery convention held in Boston on May 29, 1850, Theodore Parker made this important statement:

> There is what I call the American *idea*. . . . This idea demands as the proximate organization thereof, a democracy—that is, a government of all the people, by all the people, for all the people; of course, a government on the principles of eternal justice, the unchanging law of God; for shortness sake, I will call it the *idea* of Freedom.

In every exercise of franchise, the conscientious citizen should desire wisdom to vote intelligently, the wisdom wherein the means are as right as the ends. Without the guidance of such wisdom, policy becomes "politics," in the worst sense of the word, "that art of influencing the public opinion, marshaling voters and obtaining and distributing patronage for selfish and evil motives," not for the good of all but for aggrandizement and enrichment of a few.

One who treasures his citizenship and cherishes his right of franchise, may be confused by recent efforts to curtail freedom, may be concerned by the evident drift of governmental policies everywhere toward absolutism.

Yet, men and women who still believe in "the American idea" will hold to the conviction that though there is continual growth and adaptation, the fundamentals of their government are not changing and will not change. Its policy changes, but its polity proceeds from a fixed base and unfolds the application of the wisdom of centuries to the needs of the hour.

Some Beautiful Words

LITERARY men in France have been engaged in a quest for the most beautiful words in the language. They virtually agree on a certain number of words which convey beautiful ideas. No one, for example, has suggested words like cucumber or vestibule, which may be supposed to possess a musical attraction, but do not convey charming ideas.

Examination of the lists shows that such words as love, youth, glory, happiness, lead the way. Crystal and star and shadow and dawn are generally favored. High in rank are ideal and charity and dream. It will be observed that although the words often are graceful enough in themselves, they are selected for their meaning rather than their euphony.

And in this the distinguished authors who have contributed to this consultation are surely right, though they have not divulged the motive of their choice. Had they been entirely frank, they would have admitted that not always does the sound of a word correspond with its sense. Its value depends on its power of evocation, and not on the melodious arrangement of consonants and vowels.

Hope is undoubtedly a beautiful word, but not because of the letters which compose it. It has, for example, no real advantage over soap—yet no one would declare soap to be a beautiful word. One writer has selected *lire*—which being translated means read. But only an Italian with a humorous purpose would assert that *lire*, the plural of the Italian monetary unit, is among the most beautiful words in his language.

Curiously enough, most of the chosen words in French—as indeed in English—are monosyllabic. Pure and day and lake and wave and leaf are, for example, given by Paul Valéry. No one will dispute the magic of these words, whether in French or in English; but we think them fine because they appeal to our imagination. An extraordinary number of the great human ideals and emotions may be put in monosyllabic form.

Yet it may be laid down as a general rule that polysyllabic words, all things being equal, are likely in isolation to be more musical. If we are to leave out the meaning—and that is what we were asked to do—beautiful words should be stately and imposing. We should be able, as Shakespeare did, to roll them on our palate, and to make much play with multitudinous and with incarnadine. Joy may be more satisfactory in sense than merriment, but merriment as a word trips far more pleasingly.

This is not, however, a plea for long words. One author asserts that there are no beautiful words, but only beautiful phrases; and although the remark should not be taken literally, it is not without its point. Two English poets, Dante Gabriel Rossetti and Coleridge, showed how long and short words alike could be beautifully used. Rossetti was fond of words like commemorative, incommunicable, desultory, vicissitude and sacrament; and unquestionably it would be difficult to excel him in this manner. But Coleridge, in what is one of the most musical poems in the English language, used the shortest words. The moral of which seems to be that words are beautiful when they are beautifully used to convey beautiful ideas.

The Casual Day

A PALM probably will be presented to the NRA if that organization succeeds in doing anything about the palm that is continually presented to American restaurant patrons. Some may be surprised that the question of waiters' tips should demand attention from national leaders. But why? After all, it is a question of national importance.

* * *

While an American banker or financier has had to work hard and ingeniously (see reports of inquiry by Senate subcommittee on banking and currency) to make a few million tax-exempt dollars a year, a waiter or waitress might pick up as much as $50 each a week in sometimes reluctant tokens of appreciation for sometimes reluctant services.

* * *

Even today, one restaurateur told NRA agents, each of his waiters acquires from $18 to $25 a week in the course of clearing the tables. And the NRA Compliance Board has recognized that the tipping practice is so highly developed in New York City as to require further consideration by the Administration.

* * *

It is possible that Americans are the best tippers in the world. Some of them have been known even to try to tip the scales of justice.

* * *

But the problem is confined to no one country. In Brussels a slot-machine system for hotels has been hailed as a possible relief from the too willing hand. In France a man who could not shave himself traveled many miles to find new barber shops where his unbending aversion to tipping might be unknown, and where, therefore, he might get the service denied him wherever his no-tip habit was known. He ended by growing a beard. A traveler in Bulgaria came across a town where his offer of tips was refused. He sent the glad tidings thousands of miles to a newspaper, which in turn broadcast them around the world.

* * *

If this were all. . . . Some observers predict that the Administration will have to assume dictatorship if it commits itself to modification of tipping. It is not likely to concern itself with any such plan, of course. But if it did, the American people possibly would regard its offices as those of a Benevolent Autocrat of the Breakfast and Dinner Table.

Songs are made of sadness,
Said the happy poet.
I know only gladness
And my poor lines show it.
Said the solemn poet,
Songs are made of gladness.
Tell me not, I know it
My dour lines are madness.

Songs are made of everything,
Said a child at play,
I can hear them sing and sing
All through every day.

An exhibition of motorcars and what to wear with them is attracting some attention in New York. The object seems to be to make the public conscious of the desirability of working out color ensembles between its motors and its clothes. However, the exhibition does not make clear whether to have every dress designed to harmonize with one's car, or to have a car for every dress. Nor offer much guidance to those whose problem is not what clothes with what car, but simply whether to have the one or the other.

H. H. reports that a Cambridge man has recently stated that "the chief justification for Oxford's continued existence is the unfailing spur that it offers to the brighter wits of Cambridge." He observes that Oxford men, on the other hand, cannot see any justification at all for Cambridge's continued existence.

Germany, the League, and America

By FELIX MORLEY

GERMANY'S joint withdrawal from the Disarmament Conference and the League of Nations, with all the unpredictable consequences involved, provides the most severe test of the quality of its diplomacy yet faced by the Roosevelt Administration. The issue is already clearly posed. Will the President and Secretary of State let themselves be maneuvered out of a carefully planned policy of coöperation with Geneva by the isolationist reaction aroused in the United States by the disarmament statement?

For the last two years this coöperative policy has been progressing, bringing Washington steadily closer to the objective of formal and regularized consultation with the League at times when war is threatened—anywhere. The trend was made apparent to all when, on October 9, 1931, Secretary Stimson cabled to Geneva urging that the League "in no way relax its vigilance" in the Manchurian controversy and further promising that the American Government "will endeavor to reinforce what the League does."

The program of consultation in political emergencies initiated by Mr. Stimson has been tacitly accepted by his successor. In the Far Eastern difficulty, still unsolved, Secretary Hull has adhered to the doctrine of nonrecognition sponsored by the United States and indorsed by the League—at the cost of Japanese resignation. He has concurred in the steps which the League has taken in the Chaco and Leticia controversies, even though this concurrence means a substantial modification of the chauvinist interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine. Since March, however, the clear-cut issue of whether or not Washington should consult with Geneva in the event of a new emergency had not arisen, prior to Germany's declaration of secession.

It is apparent, nevertheless, that American relations with the League have been steadily coördinated and improved during those early months of the Roosevelt régime. In May the United States offered to drop her neutrality rights if, after consultation with the League, the latter should decide to apply sanctions against a nation which America also regarded as an aggressor. The United States has made a contingent promise to participate in an international supervision of arms limitation. In September the American Minister to Switzerland sat with the League Council in selecting the new membership of the Permanent Opium Board. And, just before Germany launched her bombshell, the Administration decided to nominate, for election by the Council, an official American representative on the League's Economic Committee.

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This highly significant series of steps in American coöperation has now been interrupted by the action of the Hitler Government. It was to be expected that such a *démarche*, by throwing international political instability into sharp relief, would cause a reaction toward isolation—against "entangling alliances."

The technical side of the League's work is not greatly injured by recent developments, but its political effectiveness is now definitely weakened and curtailed. The articles of the Covenant, constructed with a view to restraining aggression, did nothing to stop the Japanese invasion of China. And it is now being asked, with very little confidence in an assuring reply, whether they would be any more effective should present nationalistic rivalries boil over in Europe. Obviously the League Covenant must now be regarded as a flimsy restraint upon any nation contemplating the utilization of war as an instrument of its policy. It is because of this reasonable lack of faith that the Disarmament Conference is now so seriously jeopardized.

The United States has no responsibilities under the League Covenant and, were she equally free from other commitments, past or prospective violations of that treaty could properly be viewed as no concern of hers. But there *are* other commitments. The United States' obligations under the Nine Power treaty are limited to the Far Eastern area, though they are serious enough in that troublesome quarter of the globe. Under the Kellogg pact, however, American responsibility in the preservation of peace is all but universal. For this treaty has been much more widely accepted than the League Covenant and cannot be denounced by those who have ratified it.

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What so-called isolationists forget at this critical juncture of world history is that every demonstrated weakness of the League Covenant throws additional responsibility on the Pact of Paris and therefore on the nation which originated and pushed the general adoption of this treaty. Weakness of the Covenant, as the first line of defense against war, inevitably enhances the importance of the second and more extensive second line.

To say that recent events in Europe have strengthened the importance of the Kellogg pact is to say, also, that there is increased likelihood of consultation between the United States, as its chief proponent, and her co-signatories. This is partly due to the fact that this treaty carries no automatic machinery of enforcement, and for that reason makes imperative joint consideration of action to be taken in the event of its violation. But the initiation of consultation by the United States is also to be anticipated, because she has given notice to the world that this would be her practice under the Pact of Paris, regardless of the reservations which it carries. Summarizing the development of American policy during the Sino-Japanese crisis, in an address given in New York on August 8, 1932, Secretary Stimson stated that: "Consultation between the signatories of the pact, when faced with the threat of its violation, becomes inevitable. Any effective invocation of the power of world opinion postulates discussion and consultation."

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There are, therefore, at this critical juncture, only two courses open to American diplomacy. The one, whether exemplified by active withdrawal or by tacit refusal to consolidate steps already taken, would be to exhibit a cynical disregard for the implications of previous pledges by maintaining that the United States has no concern in the fields where Cadmus sows the dragon's teeth. Such policy will not assure America lasting peace. It would assure enduring dishonor. The other course is to reassert now that vital interest in world peace which since 1914 the United States has known she possesses and which, since the adoption of the Kellogg pact, she has made a cardinal point of her statecraft in every corner of the world. It would throw her great weight into the trembling balance in favor of a reasonable arbitrament of Europe's problems. And, in view of past commitments, it is the only policy of honor.

If the pursuit of such a policy involves a showdown between the Administration and the isolationist forces, so much the better. For such a showdown, in view of the deeper and enduring interests of the United States, is now long overdue. Probably, however, the keen political acumen of the Roosevelt Administration will find a way to continue close collaboration with the League without rousing overt hostility anywhere. That is indicated by the current steps toward Russian recognition, which is fundamentally merely another manifestation of alertness to the dangers of isolation.

The League of Nations, Russia and the United States all have their peace systems, each weakened by its lack of connection with the others. It needs no great insight to see that filling the gap between Russia and the United States is one step in building an effective wall which requires full coöperation between Washington and Geneva, and between Moscow and Geneva, for eventual completion.

Notes From German Cities

Steam Buses On the Way THE introduction of steam-driven omnibuses in Germany is considered to be a matter of the very near future as a result of the recent successful trials. After experiments extending over four years, Messrs. Henschel & Son of Kassel and Messrs. Borsig of Berlin-Tegel, two well-known German engineering firms, have made the steam-driven omnibus a practical proposition. This new vehicle, of 120 horsepower, with seating accommodation for forty persons, is driven by an oil-fired, high-pressure steam boiler of 100 atmospheres placed under the hood and a steam engine immediately in front of the back axle which drives it directly. By simply pressing the foot lever the driver can regulate the steam entering the machine. The steam is generated independently and it takes only two minutes to heat the boiler. The fuel used can be an oil which is a by-product of coal. Both technically and economically this new invention is claimed to be of great importance. Saving will be effected by the fact that German fuel can be used. Tests on a 2000-kilometer run through Germany more than satisfied the engineers.

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Napoleonic Relics Found Napoleon I's decorations, captured by the Fifteenth Prussian Infantry Regiment, after the victory of Belle-Alliance, as the Emperor was fleeing by coach, have had an interesting history here in Germany. Exhibited in the Berlin Armory along with numerous other trophies, including Napoleon's hat, up to and during the war, they then fell on stormy days. In June, 1919, when the captured French and Belgian flags were being burned at Frederick the Great's monument, to save handing them over to the enemy, certain patriotic students made it their duty to seize the much-prized Napoleonic relics, and remove them from all possibility of transfer to France. These precautions turned out to be unnecessary, since the French demands, under the Versailles treaty, only referred to the return of treasures from the 1870-71 war. All attempts to find out the whereabouts of the decorations failed until recently, when they were returned in perfect order to Minister President Hermann Goering, who has restored them to their original place in the Armory. The original museum numbers are still attached to the exhibits, which consist of sixteen decorations, with stars and crosses, three state seals of the Emperor, a double-barreled pistol, a shield from the eagle of the Eighty-fourth French Infantry Regiment with the Emperor's device *"Un Contre Dix."* Among the orders are the Prussian Order of the Black Eagle, which King Frederick Wilhelm III conferred upon Napoleon in 1805, and the Order of the Golden Fleece, which is of gold.

Clear Official Terms Asked The decision of the Reich Ministry of the Interior that decrees, ordinances and public notices shall henceforth be couched in good and clear German answers a long-felt need. The term "Amts-Deutsch" (official German) has not a good sound in this country. In fact, it has long signified a twisted, perplexing and confusing bureaucratic language, generally contrasted with "journalese," which was full of empty turns of expression and catchwords. Somewhere between these two extremes the new official German must find a place. The official style was always a permanent source of jokes for the comic papers, especially the so-called "Kanzlei-Stil" of the Ballhausplatz in Vienna, so blatant in its euphuism. It is not to be expected that every future pronouncement by a local authority will rival in beauty a creation of Goethe and Schiller, but at least it must be understandable to the ordinary educated man without his having to consult a lawyer about it.

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German Words On Menu Card While official German is being simplified and improved, at the same time the Hotel and Restaurant Keepers Association is busy preparing German terms for its menu cards. Why, many purists have asked, should the term "Beefsteak" appear when "Rindfleischschnitte" is equally good, or "Roulade" when "Fleischröllchen" will do? In fact, it is maintained that there are few foreign words which cannot be rendered as well by a German word. A plate of toasted bread and toasted cheese may taste no better even if given the name "Welsh rabbit," although such a name may help remove the feeling of boredom which the presentation of the bill of fare sometimes produces in the guest.

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Human Flight Competition A new competition which may greatly influence future aviation is announced by the Polytechnic Society of Frankfort-on-Main. A prize of 5000 marks will be given to the first person who flies 500 meters solely through the propelling power of his own body. The competition, in which Germans alone can compete, is open for one year from September 3, 1933. Admission to the final competition will be permitted only after preliminary tests have been passed, so that any fantastic entries will be avoided. Such a competition recalls the "Ikarus" prize offered in France some years ago for a short flight in a flying apparatus traveling by its own power. Many apparatuses called "avionettes," generally attached to a bicycle with an "aerial screw," driven by pedals, were built, but the competition never took place.